

### SinistaaR



Sundog Systems proudly presents the first 512K arcade game available for your CoCo III! If you don't have 512K, you will want to get it just for this game! The evil Sinistaars have invaded the galaxy and it fails to you to destroy them. These fiends will attempt to hold you with a constant barrage of drone ships while they muster their strength, and eventually find and obliterate you. Your mission is to mine the myriad asteroids in search of the precious ore which can be refined into sinibombs, your only weapon against the Sinistaars. Many surprises await as you advance through the increasingly difficult stages. Experience the fast-paced action of 512K packed with spectacular graphics, sound effects, and voices! Dozens of stages will keep you coming back for more. Req. 512K CoCo III and disk drive.



Years after the mysterious hero called the Paladin disappeared, loathsome creatures, spawned from the bowels of the planet, have overrun the land of Tarinth and captured the king. The situation is grave, for without the king's influence, the three nations will not unite against the growing evil. Only one pure of heart can master the five magics and thereby fulfill the Paladin's legacy and save the realm. Adventure into this vast land of fantasy, interract with its inhabitants, explore the ruinous mines, and do battle with supernatural forces. Experience the magic of the quest in this fast-paced role-playing adventure, all in the familiar quick scrolling, bird's eye play format. You will love the feeling of playing an action game with great graphics, animation, and sound effects, but all the while solving one of the most involved adventures yet. Tarinth awaits its savior! Available for all CoCo models! Req. 64K.

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# 光出11万-号太工



Something is killing off the members of the legendary order of Kyum-Gai. In desperation, its leaders have called upon the powers of the life stone to resurrect you, their greatest hero; the NiNJA GAI-DAN. Now, you must find and destroy the evil forces behind this dark plot. Use a multitude of martial arts moves to defeat your enemies, obtain treasure and weapons, and evade obstacles. Kyum-Gai: to be Ninja uses the most detailed 320x200 resolution, 16 color graphics, the highest quality digital sound effects, and spectacular animation to bring you the greatest martial arts game your CoCo III has ever seen. Created by the author of Warrior King, this incredible arcade game is a definite must for your CoCo III software collection. Join the ranks of the Kyum-Gai and find out what it means to be Ninjal Req. 128K.

CoCo III, disk drive, and joystick (2-button joystick supported).

### 



SoundTrax is an unprecedented sound sequencing system for the CoCo III. It requires no extra hardware (i.e. midi keyboards, cables, etc.). All of it is contained in your CoCo. This amazing program will read in a digitized sound and play back all of the notes in the octave in which it was recorded. And it's POLYPHONIC! You can sequence up to four voices at one time, and not only the same sound! With as many voices as can be held in your memory, depending on the song, you can create a score of up to THREE DAYS in length using drums, horns, strings, even your own voice! And you can play them all together! Using the built-in windowing point-and-click editor, you can cut, paste, even synchronize the score to just the way you like it. Use the pre-sampled sounds from the disk included, or make your own by importing them from some of the more popular digitizers available. Also, CALL for the availability of extra sound sample disks! Get it today, you won't believe your ears! Req. 128K CoCo III. mouse/joystick, and disk drive.

TIME 129

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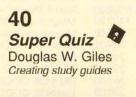
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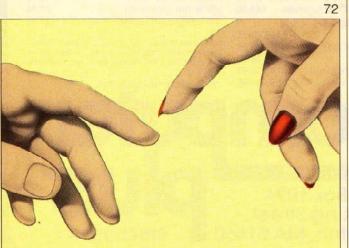
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# Letters to the RAINBOW

#### Attention, Please

Editor:

I am quite upset at the lack of attention to all of us gamers out here. For the past year there has been a great decrease in the amount of games published in each issue - it's down to about one a month. The straw that broke the camel's back is the fact that you have not published a Game issue this year. I understand that we need more serious applications for the CoCo, and I need and use them also. But that's not the only reason I bought my CoCo. I bought it for recreational purposes as well. I'm sure other users agree with me. I recognize the fact that we need an OS-9 issue, but getting rid of the Game issue was a drastic measure that should not have been taken. I enjoy your magazine for all of the serious uses it presents, but we all need our share of fun too.

> Peter Bott Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania

#### HINTS AND TIPS

Editor:

I was having difficulty saving my Sub Battle Simulator game. When I wrote to EPYX, I was informed the manual neglects mentioning that in order to save a game, you must first format a disk under the OS-9 operating system, using Level I or II.

Also, there is a misprint in September's issue of "The Scoreboard." In *Pitfall 2* you can score a maximum of 199,000 points, which I've scored. I was disappointed that my score wasn't shown. You have mixed up *Pitfall 2* and *Super Pitfall. Pitfall 2* is made by Activision and *Super Pitfall* by Radio Shack.

Mike Alt San Juan, California

#### **Updnlist** Update

Editor:

I am writing to inform you of a correction to my *Updnlist* program, published in the July issue of THE RAINBOW (Page 106).

In lines 70 and 80 the following corrections need to be made:

Change &H25 to &H74.

Change &H26 to &H75.

The original program works fine on a disk system but gives an FC Error on a tape system.

\$0074 and \$0075 hold the address of the end of memory, and this is where the ML code should be safely stored away. On a disk system \$0025 and \$0026 also contain this address, but the tape system has a zero there on startup. This gives the error in the program.

The corrected lines are shown below:

70 P=256\*PEEK (&H74) +PEEK (&H75):P
=P-&H99:CLEAR200,P
80 P=256\*PEEK (&H74) +PEEK (&H75):P
=P-&H99:FORX= 0 TO &H99:READ A\$:
A=VAL ("&H"+A\$):POKE P+X,A:NEXT
Grahame Pollock
Minto, New South Wales
Australia

#### Manual Addendum

Editor:

The following is not in the users manual of Star NX-10 or Star NX-1000 Printers published by Star Micronics Co., Ltd.

In order to have a hard copy of the DIP switches setting, type:

PRINT #-2, CHR\$ (27); CHR\$ (0)

and you will have something of this kind:

DIP-SW
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4
ON \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*
OFF \* \*

Yvon Levaque Aylmer, Quebec

#### INFORMATION PLEASE

Editor:

I just bought a U.S. Robotics Autolink 1200 for \$5. The problem is, it doesn't have a manual or adapter. I would like to know what voltage and polarity it takes, as well as what the DIP switch settings mean (they are abbreviated), and what they should be set at for my 128K CoCo 3 system.

Also, there are four internal numbered DIPs; what function do they serve? Besides the DIPs, there are two buttons and seven lights on the front that I am unsure about using. The two buttons are labeled AL and OR, and the seven indicator lights I need

help with are RI, OH, TR, RD, AN and SD. There is also an On button and On and DC lights, which are pretty obvious.

Any help, including info on how I might obtain a manual, would be very much appreciated.

Jeff Byers 124 Elizabeth St. East Peoria, IL 61611

#### Where Do We Go From Here?

Editor:

The Cornwall Color Computer Club would like your advice and help on starting a BBS. Right now we have a 128K CoCo 3, a triple Y cable, a DCM-6 modem (modified to auto-answer), a disk controller with one single-sided floppy drive, and a Deluxe RS-232 Pak. The board isn't up yet for lack of information, a hard drive (40-Meg) and an adequate BBS program.

We would like to start a BBS to increase interest in the club and telecommunications. We are just beginners in this, and we need lots of help. What 40-Meg hard drive kit or package and what BBS program would you recommend? Any other help or advice would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance for all help. THE RAINBOW and its readers are the best source of information.

Robert L. LeBrun 451 Leithch Dr. Cornwall, ON K6H 5P5 Canada

#### Screen Dump for the Oki

Editor:

I have a Color Computer 3 and an Okidata Microline 182 printer, and I need a screen dump for the thing. I do not program, but I do write a few short things with the help of THE RAINBOW. It really does help a lot. Keep up the good work.

Larry M. Gunion 1034 N. 7th St. Lafayette, IN 47904

#### Any Booming Ideas?

Editor:

I own a TRS-80 Color Computer 2, and I've written a couple of programs that need good explosion effects. The only ways I know of are just drawing circles or flashing

#### FALL BLOWOUT

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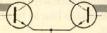
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### **CIII Pages**

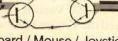


by Walter Bayer

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By Kevin Berner

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colors. Could you give me some tips and some possible sound effects for a good explosion?

Michael Bales 584 105th Ave. N. Naples, FL 33963

#### KUDOS

Editor:

I would like to tell you of a problem I had recently and how two of your advertisers bent over backward to solve it. I had ordered a C-DOS EPROM and a real-time clock and printer adapter from Microcom Software of Rochester, New York. Unfortunately, I received the wrong version (4.0), and it would not work. A quick call to C.R.C. Products in Quebec confirmed the problem. I needed Version 1.2. Microcom then shipped me Version 1.2M, which didn't work either. One more set of calls did the trick; this time all was right, and the EPROM and adapter worked as advertised.

In both cases the people in technical services at both Microcom and CRC were pleasant, helpful and knowledgeable. Doing business with these folks is a pleasure.

F. Armburst Caribou, Maine

#### The Illuminating Scoop

Editor:

I bought my first Color Computer in 1981 (one of the original gray ones) and about a year ago updated to a new CoCo 3. I have used the computer for most all applications imaginable and have written several dozen BASIC programs.

I have subscribed to THE RAINBOW off and on since 1981 and have read many articles about OS-9. Most of these articles have left me feeling puzzled and confused about what OS-9 could really do. After reading "The Big Scoop on OS-9" by Jeffrey S. Parker (August '89 issue, Page 66), I have finally decided that OS-9 is a must for me. Thanks for a fine, informative and well-written article.

> Don A. Barker Manhattan, Kansas

#### Tips From the Top

Editor:

I would like to inform you and the readers of THE RAINBOW of the wonderful assistance I received from Frank Hogg of Frank Hogg Laboratory, Inc.

I recently purchased two programs put out by this company, *Dynastar* and *Dyna-Spell*. Not having a total working knowledge of OS-9 Level II, I was unable to install on my *Dynastar* working disk the proper files that would enable me to use the program. After two days of trying everything I could think of myself, I finally resorted to calling the number listed in THE RAINBOW for Frank Hogg Laboratory, Inc. Imagine my surprise when Frank Hogg himself came online to speak with me.

Not only did Frank (he asked me to call him this) bear with me, but he also told me what I was doing wrong by trying to copy files, etc. He recommended that I read *Start OS-9*, which I ordered from him.

Thanks for the help, Frank, and I hope your company is around for a long time to come. You can call me one satisfied customer.

Terry W. Alexander St. John's, Newfoundland Canada

#### PEN PALS

Editor:

The OS-9 Users Group in the States is well-known and you report its activity from time to time.

Are you aware there is an OS-9 Users Group in Europe too? It has been installed since 1985 when Martin Vernon of Wales started it. Its publication is *DiskNews*, and the 20th issue (SS, 40 tracks), full of programs, articles, letters, and questions and answers, came out in July 1989.

The group is well-known by European Dragon users. Now CoCo owners also join the group. The power of the operating system is the program's compatibility.

For Europeans the importance of *Disk-News* is comparable to that of the Users Group in the States before there were Delphi or similar devices. The phone contact to the States is beyond the financial capability of most OS-9 users in Europe, but we still want contact with OS-9 users in the U.S.

If your readers are interested in more information, they can write to me.

Burghard Kinzel Leipziger Ring 22A D-5042 Erftstadt West Germany

#### Peculiar One-Liner

Editor:

Just thought I'd write and tell you how much I enjoy your magazine. It's great!

A friend of mine just purchased a CoCo 2, and we have been gleaning all the programs we can from the back issues at the library

We are having a problem, though, with

the one-liner you had in the June 1989 issue called *Asteroid Dodge*. When you key in the program, the computer goes into a fast mode and remains there until the Reset button is pushed.

The program also either makes the V go across the screen to the left or prints it over and over down the middle of the screen. We don't have joysticks yet so we modified it for keyboard use. Do you think that could be the problem? If so, do you have any suggestions as to what to add to have keyboard control?

We are really having a hard time finding any information about the computer. The people at the Radio Shack stores tell us they have no books and very few programs for the CoCo 2 but plenty for the CoCo 3. We would appreciate any help you can give us.

I would also like to be put on the list for pen pals.

Charles B. Cox 401 S. Hancock St., Bldg. 35 Louisville, KY 40202-1103

#### **Gathering Nuts**

Editor

I am a 13-year-old attending Southampton Middle School in Virginia. I own a CoCo 3 with 128K. I also own a DMP-105, CCR-81, touch pad and FD-501 disk drive. I have Color Disk EDTASM and Disk Graphics, and I wrote this letter with DeskMate. I just discovered THE RAINBOW a few months back and found a lot that I was missing.

I would like for any CoCo users in my area to notify me. I would like another CoCo nut to converse with.

Edward Gray Rt. 1, Box 122-A Sedley, VA 23878

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editor. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Letters should include the writer's full name and address. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or to conserve space.

Letters to the editor may also be sent to us through our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, type RAI to take you into the Rainbow Magazine Services area of the SIG. At the RAINBOW> prompt, type LET to reach the LETTERS> prompt and then select Letters for Publication. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

... Just think of any word processing feature---chances are very likely that Word Power has it ... packs a lot of features ... excellent word processor..." --- Rainbow's Word Processor Comparison Article "Deciding What's Right For You" April 1989 Rainbow; Page 26.

More Versatile . More Powerful With Spooler • Calculator • Split-Screen • 2-Column Printing

... friendly...amazing execution speed...much easier to use than VIP software & 2 other word processing systems I've tried...very user-friendly...massive text storage capacity ...highest among word processors..." - Rainbow Oct. 88 Review for Word Power

Unparalleled Power packed in this 100% ML Word Processor written from scratch for the CoCo 3! No other word processor offers such a wide array of features that are easy to learn & use.

#### DISPLAY & SPEED



Word Power 3.2 runs at double-clock speed and uses the true 80-column display with lowercase instead of the graphics screen. The result is lightning fast screen reformatting and added speed! All prompts are displayed in

plain English in neat colored windows. The current column number, line number, page number, percentage of free memory is displayed at all times. Even the page break is displayed so you know where one page ends and the other begins. The Setup program allows you to change fore/background colors as well as (in)visible carriage returns. Word Power 3.2 can be used with RGB/Composite/Monochrome monitors as well as TV.

#### MAXIMUM MEMORY



Word Power 3.2 gives you over 72K on 128K and over 450K on 512K CoCo 3 for Text Storage - more memory than any other CoCo word-processor. Period.

#### **EFFORTLESS EDITING**

Word Power 3.2 has one of the most powerful and user-friendly full-screen editor with word-wrap. All you do is type. Word Power takes care of the text arrangement. The unique Auto-Save feature saves text to disk at regular intervals for peace of mind.

Insert/Overstrike Mode (Cursor Style Changes to indicate mode);OOPS Recall during delete; Type-ahead Buffer for fast typers; Key-Repeat (adjustable); Key-Click; 4-way cursor and scrolling; Cursor to beginning/end of text, beginning/end of line, top/bottom of screen, next/previous word; Page up/down; Delete character, previous/next word, to beginning/end of line, complete line, text before/after cursor; Locate/Replace with Wild-Card Search with auto/manual replace; Block Mark, Unmark, Copy, Move & Delete; Line Positioning (Center/Right Justified); Set/Reset 120 programmable tab stops; Word-Count; Define Top/Bottom/Left/Right margins & page length. You can also highlight text (underline-with on-screen underlining, bold, italics, superscripts, etc.). Word Power even has a HELP screen which an be accessed any time during edit.

#### SPLIT-SCREEN EDITING

Splits the screen in half so you can view one portion of your text while you edit another. You'll love it!

#### MAIL-MERGE



Ever try mailing out the same letter to 50 different people? Could be quite a chore. Not with Word Power 3.2! Using this feature, you can type a letter, follow it with a list of addresses and have Word Power print out personalized letters. It's that easy!

#### CALCULATOR

Pop-up a 4-function calculator while you edit! Great for tables!

#### SAVING/LOADING TEXT

Word Power 3.2 creates ASCII format files which are compatible with almost all terminal/spell-checking & other word-processing programs. Allows you to Display Free Space, Load, Save, Append & Kill files. The ARE YOU SURE? prompt prevents accidental overwriting & deletion. You can select files by simply cursoring through the disk directory. Supports double-sided drives & step-rates.

#### PRINTING

Word Power 3.2 drives almost any printer (DMP, EPSON, GEMINI, OKIDATA, etc). Allows options such as baud rates, line spacing, page/print pause, partial print, page numbering/placement, linefeeds, multi-line headers/footers, right justification & number of copies. The values of these parameters & margins can be changed anytime in the text by embedding Printer Option Codes. The WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET feature allows you to preview the text on the screen as it will appear in print. You can view margins, page breaks, justification & more.

#### PRINT SPOOLER

Why buy a hardware Print Spooler? Word Power 3.2 has a builtin Spooler which allows you to simultaneously edit one document & print another.

#### TWO-COLUMN PRINTING

This unique feature allows you to print all or portion of your text in two columns! Create professional documents without hours of aligning text.

#### SPELLING CHECKER



Word Power 3.2 comes with spelling checker/dictionary which finds & corrects mistakes in your text. You can add words to /delete words from dictionary.

#### PUNCTUATION CHECKER

This checker will proofread your text for punctuation errors such as capitalization, double-words, spaces after periods/commas, and more. Its the perfect addition to any word processor.

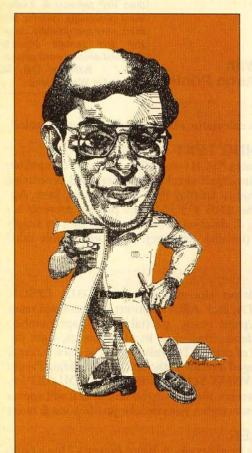
#### DOCUMENTATION

Word Power 3.2 comes with a well-written instruction manual & reference card which makes writing with Word Power a piece of cake! Word Power 3.2 comes on an UNPROTECTED disk and is compatible with RSDOS. Only \$79.95

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### A Transition at THE RAINBOW

n August I mentioned that THE RAINBOW might be the second-longest continuously published computer magazine in the world (*Byte* is first), but now we have a new distinction. As of this month, THE RAINBOW is the only computer magazine whose managing editor is named after a computer.

Of course, that is not entirely true. Cray Augsburg was named long before the Cray computer came into being. Yet it has always been something of an in-house joke around here and I would be negligent not to mention it.

Cray assumes his new position with a vast background in and wealth of knowledge about the Color Computer. Those of you who have attended his seminars on OS-9 and other subjects at RAINBOWfest and the thousands of you who have obtained answers to questions by mail or phone can attest to that. Additionally and probably most importantly, Cray has a fine editing hand from his years as technical editor for THE RAINBOW.

"Wild Augsburg," as we sometimes call him, for some of his interesting ideas, is replacing Jutta Kapfhamer, who has become our advertising representative for *Score-CARD*, a weekly sports tabloid we publish in support of the University of Louisville athletic program. Jutta's years of experience in the CoCo market will continue to be felt and seen here as we go though our transition and as we develop new plans and ideas.

Because ScoreCARD is published only monthly during the time between the end of the basketball and the beginning of the football season, Jutta is looking forward to some special projects in the computer area as her time permits. "I want to keep my hand in," she told me.

An example of this is a new product, which we will have available shortly, developed and championed by Jutta — disks of pictures from our CoCo Gallery. Many of you have written or called to ask that these be made available. Jutta initiated the project and has pushed it along. If the product is successful, you can expect to see more in the future.

With the ascension of Wild Augsburg to the helm, I think you will see THE RAINBOW move a little more into the technical things many of you have been asking about. At the same time, however, Cray's extensive knowledge of the entire CoCo product line will bring about easier-to-understand explanations of technical things, making the power of the CoCo more available to all of us.

Let me explain. As you know, one of the basic features of THE RAINBOW has always been its program listings. We present these listings for two reasons: First, so you can have ready-to-use CoCo programs; and secondly, so you can learn to modify them to your own needs and develop abilities to write your own programs.

It is not enough for us to simply list programs — our copy accompanying them should explain what some parts of the program are doing and how they work. I think you will see this sort of assistance increase as we go along, simply because of Cray's understanding of the programming process.

No, we will not be turning THE RAINBOW into a technical journal. However, we do plan to broaden its scope and depth a bit and to provide more hands-on experience and learning opportunities.

I know you join me in wishing both Cray and Jutta good luck in their new positions. The changes, I believe, will benefit all.

- Lonnie Falk

#### **Programming Secrets Galore**

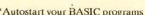
Pokes, Peeks and Execs are your guides into the jungle of computer programming. These commands give you the power of Machine Language without leaving the security of BASIC. Each book is a collection of "inside" information, with explanations and examples to help you immediately put it to use. Everyone from the novice to the professional will find these handy books a wealth of information.

#### 300 POKES. PEEKS, 'N EXECS for COCO III

- \*40/80 column Screen Text Dump
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- \*Enhancements for CoCo3 BASIC
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- \*Autostart your BASIC programs
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- \*Generate a Repeat-key
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- \*And much much more!!!

For CoCo 1,2 and 3. Only \$16.95 ALL 3 BOOKS for: \$29.95

#### SUPPLEMENT TO 500 POKES, PEEKS, 'N EXECS

200 additional Pokes, Peeks and Execs (500 Pokes Peeks 'N Execs is a prerequisite)

- ROMPAK transfer to disk
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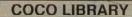
300 PEEKS N EXECS

An invaluable aid for Basic and Machine Language programmers, these books provide a complete disassembly and annotated listing of the BASIC/ECB and Disk ROMs. These listings give complete, uninterupted memory maps of the four ROMs. Gain complete control over all versions of the color computer.

EXTENDED COLOR BASIC UNRAVELLED: COLOR BASIC and EXTENDED BASIC ROM Disassembly: \$39.95 DISK BASIC UNRAVELLED: DISK BASIC ROM 1.1 and 1.0 Disassembly : \$19.95

BOTH ECB AND DISK BASIC UNRAVELLED: \$49.95 SUPER EXTENDED BASIC UNRAVELLED: SUPER EX-TENDED BASIC ROM Disassembly for CoCo 3. \$24.95

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CoCo 3 Service Manual: \$39.95 CoCo 2 Service Manual: \$29,95 Start OS9 Book + Disk: \$32.99 Inside OS9 Level II: \$19.95

Rainbow Guide To OS9 Level II: \$19.95

Rainbow Guide To OS9 Level II Disk: \$19.95 Complete Rainbow Guide To OS9: \$19.95

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Assembly Language Programming(tepco): \$18 Addendum For CoCo3 (tepco): \$12

Color Computer Disk Manual: \$29.95 Basic Programming Tricks: \$5!

CoCo 3 Secrets Revealed: \$9!

Basic Prog. Tricks CoCo 3 Secrets Revealed



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Warrior King (CoCo 3): \$29.95

In Quest of the Star Lord (CoCo3): \$34.95 Hint Sheet: \$3.95

BAR BAR

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# **CoCo Gallery**

### 1st Place

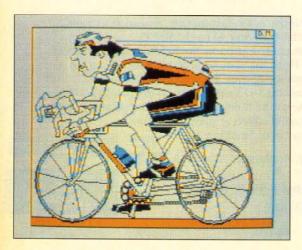


Witch

**Ken Robinson** 

What is that up in the air? It's a bird, it's a mop — no, it's Wonder Witch casting another HEXS. Ken, who lives in Port Colborne, Ontario, designed this picture using *The Rat* package.

### 3rd Place



#### Tour De Rainbow Domingo Martinez

Domingo, of Miami, Florida, hopes to earn a bachelor's degree in computer and information systems. His creation was produced with a BASIC program he wrote on the CoCo 2.

#### SHOWCASE YOUR BEST!

You are invited to nominate original work for inclusion in upcoming showings of "CoCo Gallery." Share your creations with the CoCo Community! Be sure to send a cover letter with your name, address and phone number, detailing how you created your picture (what programs you used, etc.) and how to display it. Also please include a few facts about yourself.

Don't send us anything owned by someone else; this means no game screens, digitized images from TV programs or material that's already been submitted elsewhere. A digitized copy of a picture that appears in a book or magazine is not an original work.

We will award one first prize of \$25, one second prize of \$15 and one third prize of \$10.

Please send your entry on either tape or disk to the CoCo Gallery, THE RAINBOW, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Remember, this is a contest and your entry will not be returned.

-Tony Olive, Curator

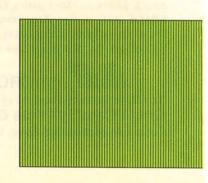
### 2nd Place



Cannon

Joel R. O'Rear

This pleasant scene was created with CoCo Max III. Joel lives in Tucumcari, New Mexico. He has enjoyed photography since his days in the Navy and now transfers pictures to the CoCo.



(For CoCo 1,2,3 RSDOS; Min 32K Unless Otherwise Specified)

#### Super Tape/disk Transfer

Transfers Tape-To-Disk, Diskto-Tapc, Disk-to-Disk, Tape-To-Tape. Only \$24.95 \$19.95

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View, Add, Edit. Print (Select/All), Sort Mailing Labels. Only \$19.95 \$14.95

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#### CoCo 3 Screen Dump

32/40/80 column, PMODE 3/4 dump. Allows you to take snapshots of screens while program is running! For DMP & Epson/ Gemini/ Star & Compatibles. Only \$19.95 \$14.95 (CoCo 2 compatible)

#### **RGB Patch**

Displays most graphics in Color on RGB Monitors. For CoCo 3.Only \$24.95 \$19.95

#### **FKEYS III**

Create up to 20 function Keys. EPROMable. For CoCo 3.Only \$19.95

#### Sixdrive

Allows use of 3 double-sided drives from RSDOS or ADOS. Disk Only \$16.95

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Design Professional labels. Allows expanded, normal, condensed text w/ Double-Strike & Borders. Supports DMP, Star, Gemini, Epson & Comp. Printers. Only \$19.95 \$14.95

#### Disk Utility 2.1a

The best disk management program for the CoCo 2 & 3. Only \$19.95 \$9.95

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For Team & Individuals. \$19.95

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Organize your videotapes.Only \$19.95 \$14.95

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#### From Cer-comp...

Window Master: Windowing Environment for CoCo 3. \$69.95 w/ HiRcs: \$79.95

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Font/Icon Editors: \$19.95

Advanced Prog. Guide: \$24.95 CBASIC:Basic Compiler. Specify CoCo 1,2 or 3. Only \$149.95

The Source: Best Disassembler. Specify CoCo 1,2 or 3. \$49.95

EDT/ASM: Best Assembler. Specify CoCo 1,2,3. \$59.95

#### **Telewriter 64**

Best Word Processor for CoCo 2. Disk: \$57.95 Cas: \$47.95

#### Autoterm

Best Terminal Software. Disk: \$39.95 Cas: \$29.95

#### From Dr. Preble®

Basic Freedom: \$24.95 Vocal Freedom: \$34.95 Mental Freedom: \$24.95 Hacker's Pac: \$14.95

#### **Disk Utilities**

Use all 360K from your double sided drive & more. \$17.95

#### **MEMORY MASTER**

Run 2 programs at once, fix disks, scan, edit memory on CoCo 2. Only \$24.95

#### Vterm

Terminal Software w/ Emulations and much more. CoCo 3 Only. Only \$39.95

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A High Quality Digital Audio Sampler & Sequence for CoCo 3. Only \$49.95

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The revolutionary program that OS9 Level II to take advantage of features such as no-halt floppies, hard disks, 2 Mhz operation and more. Only \$39.95

#### Start OS9

An excellent hands-on guide to OS9 Level II for the beginner. Reg 512K, 2 Drives & Monitor. Book & Disk Only \$32.95

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OS9 Level II BBS V3.0: The absolute best BBS program for OS9. Even comes with its own terminal Program, Req. 512K & RS232 Pack. Only \$29.95

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SDISK3: Standard drive replacement module allows use of 40/80 DS/DD drives. Req. OS9 Level II. \$29.95 SDISK: \$29.95 PC-Xfer Utilities: Programs to format/transfer files to/from MSDOS disks to CoCo under Level 1/2. Req SDISK(3): \$44.95

#### **OS9** Level II Ramdisk

In-memory disk drive! Req 512K. Disk Only \$29.95

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Power-packed utilities with 15 allows you to use Basic under useful commands such as sort, base conversion, lost file location, disk pack & much more. Only \$24.95

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XWord: Best OS9 Word Processor with True character oriented & more. \$69.95

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XSpell: 40000 word spelling checker. Only \$39.95

XED: OS9 Full Screen Editor. Only \$39.95

XDIS: OS9 Disassembler. \$34.95

XTerm: OS9 Communications Program. Only \$49.95

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Dynastar: Most Popular OS9 Word Processor. Only \$99.95 Dynaspell: Spelling Checker. Only \$74.95

Both Dynastar & Spell: \$124.95 Wiz: Communications Program. Reg RS232 Pack. \$59.95 Inside OS9 Level II:\$19.95

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OS9 Calligrapher: Turn your printer into a calligrapher's quill & make beautiful flyers, invitations, etc. Includes 3 fonts. Only \$24.95

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# An Electronic Evolution

bought my first Color Computer in October 1982 and my first issue of our magazine in January 1984. As enthusiastic as I was, at that time you couldn't have convinced me I was to become an integral part of THE RAINBOW. And as technical editor over the past three years, I could only dream of sitting behind the managing editor's desk. Yet here I am, full of ideas and rarin' to go!

Generally I'll be using this new column to discuss how changes in the CoCo Community affect publication of THERAINBOW, but I want to address a couple of more local concerns this month. First we have received a number of letters regarding the listings in the August 1988 issue. They were fairly light. In fact some of them were downright hard to read. For this I offer an apology to those of you who tried to enter those listings by hand. If you succeeded, give yourself a pat on the back.

You see, we have gone into full swing with our electronic publishing. In the past RAINBOW listings were generated from a working copy of the program on an HP LaserJet printer using a Courier typeface. We then pasted the hard copy to a *board* (a ruled piece of posterboard) and took a negative transparent photograph of that board. A plate was created from the film and used to print the magazine.

In a constant effort to budget as best we can (one reason we have been able to hold the line on subscription rates for three years now), we found an easier, and more cost-efficient way of producing THE RAINBOW. Currently the listings are generated as ASCII

files, ported into Aldus *PageMaker* through our computer network, and placed on an electronic "page." To get the 32-column listings to line up properly, we selected a Letter Gothic font for its *mono-spaced* properties — in other words each character is the same width.

Our goal has been to create each page of the magazine electronically and, using a Linotronic typesetter, print those pages directly to the film. What we didn't realize is that the lines used to create characters in the Letter Gothic font are so narrow they don't reproduce well when the printing plate is created from the film.

As you may have noticed, the listings in the September issue are far more legible. As soon as we discovered the lightness of the August listings, we found another monospaced font and corrected the situation for future issues. (Incidentally the new font is Courier, just as we originally used with the LaserJet.)

On a somewhat related matter, most of you have no doubt noticed the size of THE RAINBOW. While it is easy to say the magazine should be bigger, the situation is a little more complex. Reality dictates the size of the magazine whether we like it or not. So in an attempt to provide you with the most bang for your buck, we will be experimenting with several different space-saving techniques as we continue our Color Computer journey.

One of the changes we are working with is running three-column listings. In future issues you will find some listings appearing just a little smaller so that we can pack more into the magazine. When we tried this before, we received some complaints from readers having trouble reading the listings. We understand. Still, we must consider the trade-offs. Our goal is to give you the meaty magazine you want. And because of the clarity possible with our move to electronic publishing, you will find these listings far easier to read than those from the days of the LaserJet.

The long and short of this is that THE RAINBOW staff works hard to provide the best possible source of information on the Color Computer. We are willing to try new things — make changes for the better. And I believe you will see this more and more as we work to put out the magazine you want and deserve.

Ordinarily I would ask for your comments and suggestions at this point. While we still welcome your input, I am going to ask you to wait for the November issue, which will include a reader survey to allow us to more accurately interpret your feedback.

I have a million ideas for THE RAINBOW, but — as you will see in the coming months — implementing those ideas depends on you as well. The CoCo Community is self-perpetuating. And you have as much control over and responsibility for its existence as THE RAINBOW does. Tandy laid the foundation many years ago. Now it is up to all of us to top the structure out. I am delighted to be working with you as we forge ahead.

— Cray Augsburg

#### **DISTO PRODUCTS**

All Disto Products now carry a 1-Year Warranty and are shipped 2nd Day Air (at no extra charge!) within Continental US. All Disto Add-Ons (& Super Controller II) include OS9 Drivers, unless otherwise specified.

Disto Mini Controller (with RSDOS or CDOS): \$74.95 Disto Super Controller (with RSDOS or CDOS): \$99.95 Disto Super Controller II (with RSDOS or CDOS): \$129.95

• Mini Eprom Programmer Add On: \$54.95

Hard Disk Adapter: \$39.95 w/ RS232: \$69.95

• RT Clock & Printer Interface: \$34.95 (OS9 Driver: \$19.95)

• 3-in-1 Multiboard Adapter: Parallel Port, RT Clock & RS232 Port. \$74.95

• MEB Adapter: \$34.95

• 4-in-1 Board: Parallel Port, RT Clock, RS232 & Hard Disk Interface: \$114.95

RS232 Super Pack: True RS232 Port for your CoCo! Compatible with Tandy® RS232 Pack. Includes DB25 Cable. 100% Compatible with OS9 ACIA Software, Reg. Multipak, Only \$54.95

### HARD DRIVES, Etc.

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Seagate 20 Meg System: \$509 Seagate Seagate 30 Meg System: \$539

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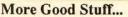
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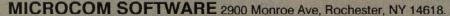
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#### CoCo Consultations

#### **Lost Interrupts**

Many OS-9 users who use a Multi-Pak and an RS-232 pack have now strapped the CART interrupt inside their Multi-Paks, in an effort to eliminate glitches caused by lost interrupts. However, when using the serial port, their systems still lock up. This problem is often due to two nearly adjacent interrupts arriving at the GIME chip, which fails to properly process both due to a curious idiosyncracy in how it detects the CART interrupt. This can cause the RS-232 pack to lock up in some cases.

We both have developed similar fixes to cure this problem of lost interrupts. Roger Krupski uses a Germanium or Shotky (low-voltage drop) diode between the CART interrupt where it enters the GIME chip and the IRQ line as it leaves the GIME chip and is passed on to the 6809 itself. Bruce Isted accomplishes the same thing using a trace cut and a jumper at the 40-pin system port to stunt incoming CART interrupts directly to the 6809. This completely cures problems we were having with lost interrupts.

Roger Krupski and Bruce Isted

Thanks for alerting me to the diode/internal CART fix for GIME-related OS-9 interrupt handling problems. I hope to present more elaborate details on how to do this fix and the reasons for it in a future issue of THE RAINBOW.

#### **Texan Connection**

How do I connect the monitor made by Texas Instruments for its TI 99 computer to my CoCo 3?

Gregg Stavinski Kulpmont, Pennsylvania

The monitor you mention is a decentquality composite video monitor and can be directly connected to the CoCo 3 using standard RCA-male-to-RCA-male phono plug cables. Radio Shack Catalog No. 42-2367 is a good example of such a cable.

Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator — sort of the Howard Cosell of the CoCo world. On Delphi, Marty is the SIGop of RAINBOW'S CoCo SIG and database manager of OS-9 Online. His noncomputer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.



By Marty Goodman Rainbow Contributing Editor

Two are needed, one to connect the video output of the CoCo 3 (the red RCA jack on the back) to the video input of your monitor, and one to connect the audio output of the CoCo to the audio input of your monitor. Note that the audio cables I recommended above are not ideal: Actually 75-ohm video coaxial cables are better. But the Radio Shack cables are readily available and work adequately. Also note that because the monitor is being fed by a composite video signal, not an RGB signal (the monitor lacks RGB inputs), you are not able to adequately resolve 80-column text, and with some software you need to use options available to tell the software that you are using a composite video monitor, not an RGB monitor.

#### **Exclamation Explanation**

I have a BASIC program that I wrote on my CoCo 3 and saved to disk. When it is loaded into a CoCo 2, the CoCo 3 BASIC commands are replaced by exclamation marks. Why?

Clayton Shaffer Visalia, California

When you save a BASIC program to disk in the normal fashion, the program is "tokenized." That is, critical commands and phrases in BASIC are not saved out as the full text but as two-byte tokens. These tokens allow the program to take up less space on the disk and in memory and to be processed much faster during execution.

The CoCo 3, as you know, has more BASIC commands and keywords than does the CoCo 2. The BASIC in the CoCo 2 is set up so that if it sees a token it does not recognize, it puts an exclamation mark on the display of the token. Note that if the CoCo 3 encounters a token it does not recognize, it hangs up and crashes due to an oversight in the programming of its BASIC. If you want to use your CoCo 2 to edit BASIC programs written on the CoCo 3, you need to first save the CoCo 3 BASIC program to disk in ASCII form (using the command SAVE "FILENAME", A), then take the file and load it into a word processor on the CoCo 2.

#### Mouse and Ball

What sort of mouse or track hall can be used on the CoCo 2 and 3?

Henry Stiehl Richey, Florida

Only mice and track balls specifically made for the CoCo 2 and 3 can be used with them. The vast majority of "bus mice" and "serial mice" used on IBM PCs and other type computers cannot be used with any model CoCo. This limits you to the mouse sold by Tandy and to the ancient Wico track ball, which may still be available from Zebra Systems. Note the mice and track balls made for the CoCo 2 and 3 work with any program that uses the joysticks — they just plug right in.

#### What's the Deal?

In the June 1989 RAINBOW Tony Di-Stefano said 80-track drives won't work as 40-track drives. I have two 3½-inch 80track drives that I use under Disk BASIC, and they work perfectly. What is going on here?

> Larry K. Williams Athens, Georgia

Tony was saying that you can't properly use 5¼-inch 80-track (720K) drives to produce a disk that can be reliably read on a 40-track (360K) 5½-inch drive. You certainly can't write new files using a 5¼-inch 80-track (720K) drive to a 5¼ disk formatted on a 40-track (360K) disk drive. What you're doing is just using the first 35 tracks on one side of those 3½-inch drives (thereby wasting over three-quarters of their storage capacity).

#### **BIG BASIC**

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#### Can't Get It to Work

I want to use four disk drives on my CoCo. When I try to hook a given drive in as the fourth drive (Drive 3), it does not work. The motor goes on when I try to access it, but the drive select light does not. Can you help?

George Allen Philadelphia

The CoCo accesses the fourth drive (Drive 3) in a somewhat different fashion from many other computers. Most other computers and disk drives are set up to have a drive select line for the fourth drive on Pin 6 of the 34-pin drive connector. But the CoCo's Drive 3 select line is on Pin 32. Pin 32 is used by most modern floppy drive systems as the Side Select line. (Note that the CoCo's disk controller hardware and software as supplied was never designed to use double-sided disk drives.)

Those people using double-sided drives with the CoCo must content themselves to using no more than three physical drives unless they want to do significant custom hardware and software modifications. If you want to hook up four single-sided drives, you must do the following to the fourth drive:

- Cut the trace leaving Pin 6 of the drive's 34-pin connector, and cut the trace leaving Pin 32 of the drive's 34-pin connector.
- Tie the trace that used to go to Pin 32 to a source of +5 volts on the drive via a 4.7K pull-up resistor. Now route the trace you freed up from Pin 6 to Pin 32 via a wire jumper.
- Jumper the drive so it is selected as Drive 3.

If you own double-sided drives, the best thing to do is just use no more than three of them on one system.

#### ADOS 3 and BASIC

What can ADOS 3 do for me regarding full use of 80-track, double-sided drives under BASIC?

Gary Carter Liberty, Kentucky

ADOS 3 allows you to use up to two double-sided 80-track drives as if they were four single-sided 80-track drives. It does not allow, you to mix 80- and 40-track drives in a convenient way, though you can use it to get data over from your 35- and 40-track drives to your new 80-track system. I

know of no software for Color BASIC that allows you to use a double-sided 80-track drive as a single 720K drive.

#### Modem But No Power

I obtained a TRS-80 DC-2212 modem, but no power supply for it. I cannot get one through Radio Shack because they are no longer available. I am told it requires a source of 16.2 VAC. I have a 20-VAC .51 amp power supply. Can I use that?

Paul-Joseph de Werk Pittsburg, California

Devices that specify a given AC voltage for their power input can usually run perfectly well from power supplies within two or three volts of the rated value. If you put too much voltage into them, an internal voltage regulator may run too hot. Your 20 VAC .51 amp power supply might be a little high. I'd consider using a dropping resistor in series with your supply. Modems like those often draw between a quarter and a half an amp.

I suggest dropping the voltage by about 4 volts. Using the appropriate version of Ohm's law (R=E/I, where E=4 volts and I=between .25 and .5 amps), it seems you can try a dropping resistor in series with the power supply of a value between eight and 16 ohms. Use 5-watt or higher wattage resistors for this dropping resistor.

To get the right value, all you need is an AC volt meter and a bunch of 5- or 10-watt resistors. You can buy the resistors at Radio Shack. (See the listing of wire-wound resistors on Page 130 of the 1989 U.S. Cat. No. 432.)

I suggest getting two of the 10-ohm, 10-watt resistors (Cat No. 271-132) and hooking both up in series with the power supply and the modem, then measuring the AC voltage where the power enters the modem. If it is within two volts of 16 volts, you are fine. If not, adjust the resistance accordingly. Note that two 10 ohm resistors in parallel amount to a 5-ohm resistor and that two 10 ohm resistors in series amount to a 20-ohm resistor.

#### **Burned Out**

Can you give me any advice on repairing a burned out CoCo 3 and Multi-Pak? I hear replacement GIME chips cost \$50 and are available only from Tandy. What about hooking a non-CoCo type switch matrix keyboard to the CoCo 3?

John H. Opheim

Most of the time when you fry a CoCo 3,

it is just the 6B809E chip (the central processor chip) that has died. This 40-pin chip is relatively inexpensive (\$6 or so) and widely available (Jameco and JDR, for example, usually stock it). Unfortunately, it is soldered directly into the CoCo 3 motherboard, so some degree of hacking skill is required to remove the old one and place a socket there in which to put the new chip. This must be done without damaging the CoCo 3 motherboard. Less frequently a RAM or PIA chip blows on the CoCo 3. Curiously, the GIME chip does not often get fried. And, you will be happy to learn that when it does, the replacement GIME chip from Tandy national parts now is available for around \$25.

As far as using a non-CoCo 3 keyboard, I'd advise you not to bother. Seven years ago when the only CoCo-type keyboard was the chicklet type, I totally rewired the matrix on some non-CoCo keyboards for my CoCo. It was a tedious matter. I'd never do it again with replacement keyboards available so inexpensively.

**Tape Trouble** 

When my CoCo is on for a long time, I find my cassette tape programs have trouble loading. What is the problem?

Fred J. Slagle Morristown, Tennessee

Your CoCo may benefit from the addition of a small fan over the power supply. While there are other ways of dealing with problems relating to mild overheating, the addition of a fan is by far the easiest to accomplish.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, THE RAINBOW, P. O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for brevity and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we recieve, we are unable to answer letters individually.

Questions can also be sent to Marty through the Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAIN-BOW> prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS> prompt, where you can select the "CoCo Consultations" on line form which has complete instructions.

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Color Drivers available. See next column.

#### CoCo Max III Add-ons

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# Tricky Graphics

### By Jim Bennett

ow would you like to learn some neat tricks for programming graphics on the CoCo 3? Letter Carrier is a fairly short game that demonstrates three techniques very useful to anyone interested in graphics programming. It shows how you can create graphics invisibly and then either make them instantly pop into view fully drawn or store them in memory for future use. It also shows a way to animate letters of the alphabet on the graphics screen.

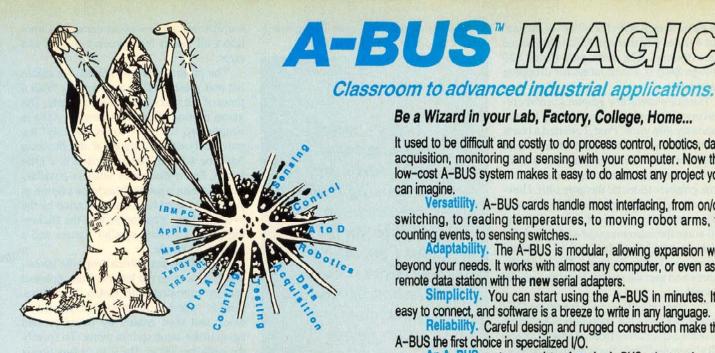
Letter Carrier is an easy-to-play, nonviolent game that presents a degree of challenge. The object of the game is to drop letters of the alphabet, arranged in random order at the top of the screen, down to the little postman who scampers back and forth across the bottom of the screen. Letters are

Jim Bennett lives on the Hudson River in upstate New York with his wife and four children. He is deeply involved in education and owns E.Z. Friendly Software.

dropped by pressing the keys on the keyboard. Points are earned for every letter the postman catches. The game is over either when the time limit is up or when all the letters have been dropped, whichever occurs first. This game might be used for developing keyboard skill, but its primary purpose is to demonstrate some special graphics techniques that can be used with other game scenarios as well as non-game programs.

The program is short, but contains a lot of HDRAW commands that must be keyed in exactly as listed. The series of letters and numbers in these commands can be confusing and make it very easy to make typing errors. So be careful. Also, take the precaution of saving the program or any portion of the program before you try to run it.

The program has five main parts: The first part (lines 60 through 400) creates a really eye-catching title. The second part (lines 410 through 590) creates four versions of the postman used later for animation. Part 3 (lines 600 through 660) sets up



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12 Bit A to D: Analog to digital converter. Input range -4V to +4V, expandable to 100V. On-board amplifier. Resolution 1mV. Conversion time 130ms. 1 channel. (Expand to 8 channels with the

Relay Card: 8 individually controlled industrial relays each with status LED's (3A at 120VAC contacts, SPST). RE-140: \$142

Reed Relay Card: 8 reed relays (20mA at 60VDC, SPST). Individually controlled and latched, with status LEDs.RE-156: \$10

D/A converter: 4 Channel 8 Bit D/A converter with output amplifiers and separate adjustable references.

24 line TTL I/O: Connect 24 input or output signals (TTL 0/5V levels or switches). Variety of modes. (Uses 8255A) DG-148: \$72 Digital Input: 8 optically isolated inputs. Input can be 5 to 100V

voltage levels or switch closures. Digital Output Driver: 8 outputs: 250mA at 12V. Drive relays. solenoids, stepper motors, lamps, etc. ST-143: \$78

Clock with Alarm: Powerful clock/calendar. Battery backup. Timing to 1/100 sec. Alarm relay, LED and buzzer. CL-144: \$98

Touch Tone Decoder: Each tone is converted into a number which is stored on the board.

A-BUS Prototyping card: 4x4.5" card. Will accept up to 10 I.C.s. With power & ground bus. PR-152: \$16

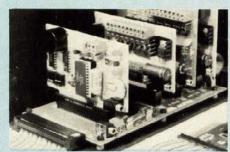
Counter Timer: Three 16 bit counters/timers. Use seperately or cascade for long (48 bit) counts.

Call our application engineers to discuss your project.

#### **Motion Control**

Smart Quad Stepper Controller: The world's finest.

On board microprocessor controls four motors simultaneously. Uses simple English commands like "MOVE ARM 10.2 (INCHES) LEFT\*. For each axis, you control coordinates (absolute or relative), ramping, speed, units, scale factors, etc. Many inputs for limit switches, etc. On the fly reporting of speed, position... Built in drivers for small motors (such as MO-103 or 105). SC-149: \$299 Options: ► 5 amp/phase power booster for 1 motor: PD-123: \$49 ► Remote "teach" keypad for direct motor control: RC-121: \$54



A large A-BUS system with two Motherboards Adapter in the foreground plugs into PC,XT,AT type slot.

Stepper Driver Kit: For experimenting with stepper motors. Includes 2 MO-103 motors and a ST-143 dual driver PA-181: \$55

Stepper Motors: (4 phase, unipolar) 103: 21/4" dia, 1/4" shaft, 7.5°/step, 12V, 5 oz-in torque.

MO-104: 2" dia, 1/4" shaft, 1.8°/step, 5V, 60 oz-in torque, MO-105: 1.7" square. 2" shaft, 3.75°/step, 12V, 6 oz-in.

#### A-BUS Adapters

- Can address 64 ports and control up to 25 A-BUS cards.
- Require one cable. Motherboard required for more than 2 cards.

AR-134: \$52

AR-139: \$48

AR-135: \$75

AR-132: \$54

AR-131: \$39

A-BUS Parallel Adapters for:

IBM PC/XT/AT & compatibles. Uses one short or long slot. Apple II,II+,IIe Plugs into any slot inside. 64,128 Plugs into Expansion Port on back. TRS-80 Model 102,200 Uses 40 pin "System bus". Model 100 (Tandy portable) Plugs into socket on bottom TRS-80 Model 3,4,4D Y-Cable available # 50 pin bus is used.

TRS-80 Model I Plugs into 40 pin expansion bus. Tandy Color Computers Fits ROM slot, Multipak or Y-Cable

A-BUS Cable: Necessary to connect any parallel adapter to one A-BUS card or to first motherboard. 50 pin, 3 ft. CA-163: \$24 Special Cable for two A-BUS cards

Serial Adapter: Connect A-BUS systems to any RS-232 port. Allows up to 500 ft from computer to A-BUS.

Serial Node: To connect additional SA-129/A-BUS systems to a single RS232 serial port (max 16 nodes).

Serial Processor: same as above plus built in BASIC for offline monitoring, logging, decision making, etc. Use SA-129 or SP-127 with moderns for remote data acquisition.

Motherboard: Holds up to 5 A-BUS cards in sturdy aluminum frame with card guides. A sixth connector allows (using cables CA-161: \$12) additional Motherboards to be added.

Power Supply: Power pack for up to 4 cards.

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Ordering Information: We accept Visa, Mastercard, Checks, and M.O. C.O.D. is \$4 extra. Purchase orders are subject to credit approval. CT residents add 7.5% sales tax. Shipping: \$4 per order (usually UPS ground). UPS 2nd Day Air: \$4 extra. Next Day service available. Canada: \$6 per order (Airmail). Outside US and Canada: And 10% of order total. the game screen with the letters at the top. Part 4 (lines 670 through 810) is the actual game routine. The fifth part (lines 820 through 880) is a subroutine for dropping the letters.

The title shows how graphics can be created invisibly and then made to pop instantaneously into view. First, I created a black screen with a simple statement written across the center (Line 70). While the user is reading this message, the computer produces more graphics (lines 80 through 140). However, the graphics are invisible because they are also done in black. Lines 140 and 150 erase the intro message and switch the colors in PALETTE slots 0 and 15 to reveal the drawing for the first time. This gives the impression that we switch from one screen to another.

The remaining lines in this routine (160 through 400) use the "pop into view" trick to create a dramatic effect of shapes magically "popping" onto the screen one by one. What you can't see is that each shape is first drawn and then painted the same color as the background. When done, the appropriate PALETTE command makes the shape appear. Add a little sound effect (Subroutine 890) and the effect is even more dramatic.

I'm not going to spoil the visual impact of the title design by being specific in my description. You'll just have to run the program to see exactly what I mean.

The routine (lines 410 through 590) that draws the figures to be used in animation, again uses the trick of working invisibly; however, this time the figures are not made to pop into view. Instead, they are stored in memory with HGET commands. Where are

the figures drawn, you ask? In the blank spaces on either side of the title!

Letter Carrier provides some useful ideas for programming really eye-catching graphics on the Color Computer 3. The tricks shown here have a wide application in writing game programs.

In order to use HGET, the HBUFF (Line 30) must appear at the start of the program. The first number following HBUFF identifies the buffer, and the second number identifies the amount of memory needed. I confess, the method given in the instruction manual for calculating the second number seemed awkward. I arrived at 1350 (the lowest

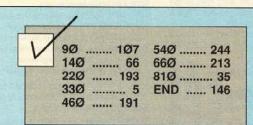
number that works without causing a Function Call Error) by a process of trial and error.

The program then scrambles the alphabet and presents the game screen. With a press of the space bar, the game starts. The game routine (lines 670 through 810) is simply two FOR-NEXT loops that HPUT the previously-drawn figures of the postman onto the screen. The animation is a little rough, but it illustrates what is possible. The postman is probably as large a figure as you would want to use in animation by the HPUT method. You can reduce the flickering effect by using smaller figures and a smaller rectangle.

The subroutine, which drops the letters, shows how even the letters of the alphabet can be animated with CoCo 3 graphics. Simply stated, a letter is first printed in black and then erased by being printed again in the same spot in white. To specify the color to HPRINT, the HCOLOR function is used. HPOINT checks to see if the postman is under the falling letter.

Letter Carrier provides some useful ideas for programming really eye-catching graphics on the Color Computer 3. The tricks shown here have a wide application in writing game programs. They can also be used in any kind of program where you might want to add professional-looking, attractive graphics.

(Questions or comments concerning this program may be addressed to the author at Hutton and Orchard Sts., Rhinecliff, NY 12574. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)



#### The listing: CARRIER

```
HENC=56ELSEC=32
50 FORX=1T014:PALETTEX,63:NEXT:C
LS:PALETTE13,0:PALETTE0.0:PALETT
E15,0
60 '*****CREATE TITLE*****
70 HSCREEN2:HCLS0:HCOLOR14:HPRIN
T(2,12), "Now presenting for your
 amusement..
80 HDRAW "BM7.4:S4C15R3BLD4GLBR6
U3BU2UBR4BD2D4BU2E2RD4BU2E2RD4BR
6U5R2FGF2GL2BR7BU2R2U2L2D4R2BR4U
4D2E2RD4BR4U4BD2BUBDE2RD4BR4BU2R
2U2L2D4R2BR5U5BR5D5BL2BU3BL4BUBL
R9BD7BL62D5BR5U5BR5DF2D2L2U2E2UL
2BR13L2GD3FR2BR4R2U2L2D2BR6U3DER
BR4BUUD5BR5U3BU2UBR5
90 HDRAW "BD4R2U2L2D4R2BR4R2UH2U
R2BR7BD4U5ER3FD5BL2BU2BL3R4BR4BU
F3E3BR3BDBRR2U2L2D4R2BR4RBD3BL89
D6BU6R2FDGBLLBR5D3R2U4L3BR6D4R2U
4BR6L2D4R2U4D6L3BR6BU8D6BU3R3D3B
R3U6BD4E3G2F3BR3BU2R2U2L2D4R2BR4
BU2R2U2L2D4R2BR4BU4D7BU4R2U3L2BR
```

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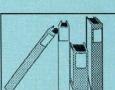
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GR14 - 5 Macintosh Pictures



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GA7 - Connect4, F-16, Life, Mazeland, +
GA8 - Chute, Football, Othello, Slither, +
GA9 - Civilwar, Flight, Prix, Stock, +
GA10 - Cave, Fly, Pedro, Scramble, +
GA11 - Bunkers, Craps, Gunner, Nukeattk, +

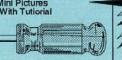




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GR1 GR2 GR3 GR4 GR5 GR6 E1 E2 E3 E4 U1 U2 U3 U4 U5 U6 U7 GR9 GR10 GR11 GR12 GR13

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DISK

9L3DF2DL3BR7BUU3 100 HDRAW "BU2UBRBF3BDR2U212D4R2 BR4RDGBR5BUBRBUU5RF5U5BR4F3G2E5B D1ØBL89D5BR9L4E3U2L2GBR4BUBR5GD2 F2REU2L3BR8DF2RE2UH2LG2BR1ØBU2D5 110 HDRAW "BM254,4;S4C15RFRERFRE RFRERFRERFRERFRERFRERFRE RFRERFRERF2GDFDGDFDGDFDGDFDG DFDGDFDGDFDGDFDGDFDG2LHLGLHL GLHLGLHLGLHLGLHLGLHLGLHLGLHL GLHLGLHLGH2UEUHUEUHUEUHUEUHUEUHU EUHUEUHUEUHEUHUEUHUEUHEUBF5D33R3 9U34L39 120 HPAINT(260,10),15,15:HDRAW"C ØBF9D4L2GD4FR2 130 HDRAW "U4D6FDFRFDR3FR3ER2ERU EU2EU5BD3REU3L2U2EU2H3LGLHUL4G2L 2GL2GBD3RE2R3E2F2RE2F5BD2BGBLBUB LBHL3D4L2BU4BLL4BDBRRBR8RBDBG2BF BR3G2LH2L5G2LH3BR7BD4BLRERF2BR5F 3R8BL2ØBH2BL2BGBLHGLDL6BLBR9RDF5 BR5RE6BUBL3BG4L5 140 FORDL=1T0600:NEXTDL:PALETTE1 4.63:HPRINT(2,12), "Now presenting g for your amusement... 150 PALETTEØ, 63: PALETTE15, C: ' REVEAL 1ST PART OF TITLE 160 HDRAW "BM103,69;S4C1E5H3LHL5 G5D19G6L3G5R4FR5FR4FR2FR3FR3FR3F RFRFRFRFRFRFR2FRFR2FRFR2BRBFBR BF2R3FR4FR4FR5FR7FR8ER6ER5ER2ERE R2ERERE4UEU2EU3HUH2L2HL3HL15GL4G L3GLGL2GL2GL3GL2GLGLGLGLGLGLGBG4 BL4L2GLGL4GL5GL4HL2HL2HLH2LH2LHU HU2DG4F2RF3RFRFR2FR2 170 HDRAW "FR9ER5ER4ERER2EBEBR3B E2BRBERERERERERERER2ER2ER2ER2ER3 ER6ER12FRFRF3D2FD2GDG2LGL3DL2DL3 GL14HL5HL5HL4HL2HL3HBHBL3BHL3HL2 HL2HLHLHL2HL2HL2HL2HLHLHLHLHLHLH L2HL2HL3HL3HL2E8U17E2F2DFG2 180 HPAINT(103,63).1.1:HPAINT(20 3,102),1,1:HPAINT(167,102),1,1:H PAINT(168,102),1,1:HPAINT(170,10 1),1,1:HPAINT(194,116),1,1:HPAIN T(197,115),1,1:HPAINT(200,114),1 ,1:P=1:MN=0:GOSUB890 190 HDRAW "BM110.80:S4C2EUE4RERE R2FRFDFD2GDG2DGLGLGL4DF3RF2RERER E2UBD2BG2G3LG2L2HLH2LH2UHU3L2E3U EBR3D2R4EREUEUH3L2GLGD3 200 HPAINT(123,75),2,2:P=2:GOSUB 210 HDRAW "BM129,80;S4C3R3D12F3R 3ERERE2UE2G4L2HLHU1ØR15D11F4R4E4 UEUEG5H3U9R8E3L1ØU6G6L15U5G7 220 HPAINT(135,81),3,3:P=3:GOSUB 890 230 HDRAW "BM167,85;S4C4RFDFDF3R FR2FR2ERERE2UEG3L2GL2H3LHU2R4E . REREUEUEU3H3L2GLGLGLG2DG4LG3BE4B R6R5E2UH2LGLG3D

890 250 HDRAW "BM190,79;S4C5E4RE2RFD 3E3RER9G4L6G3D1ØG3LU14HL2 260 HPAINT(199,78),5,5:P=5:GOSUB 270 HDRAW "BM101,121;S4C6DGDGDGH L3HL3HL3HL2HLG2LG2DGD2GD2FD3FD2F DF5RFR7ER2ER2E4DGDGDG2DG2LGL2GL5 HLHL2H6UHU2HU2HU8EUEUEUE5RER5FR3 FR3FR3FR 280 HPAINT(83,120),6,6:P=6:GOSUB 290 HDRAW "BM118,132;S4C7L9GLG2D GD3GD6FD2F2RE6D5FR2ERE4G3L2HU14E 3BG7U3L4G2D5FDRE4U2 300 HPAINT(111,135),7,7:P=7:GOSU B890 310 HDRAW "BM119,138;S4C9E4RE2RF D3E3RER9G4L6G3D1ØG3LU14HL2 320 HPAINT(131,135),9,9 330 HDRAW "BM139,138:S4C9E4RE2RF D3E3RER9G4L6G3D1ØG3LU14HL2 340 HPAINT(155,135),9,9:P=9:GOSU 350 HDRAW "BM159,138;S4C10E7RD17 RERE2G6L3HU12L2BU9BR2R2E5G3L2G3 360 HPAINT(164,128),10,10:HPAINT (164,137),10.10:P=10:GOSUB890 370 HDRAW "BM171,142;S4C11RFDFDF 3RFR2FR2ERERERE2UEG3L2GL2H3LHU2R 4EREREUEUEU3H3L2GLGLGLG2DG4LG3BE 4BR6R5E2UH2LGLG3D 380 HPAINT(173,141),11,11:P=11:G OSUB890 390 HDRAW "BM194.135:S4C12E2R2FD 17E5U9E2R2ER4FR2FR2ERERE3U3H3G3F 2DG2H2L3HL5GLG2LU2HL4G5 400 HPAINT(198,132),12,12:P=12:G OSUB890 410 'DRAW 4 MEN FOR ANIMATION 420 POKE65497.0 430 PALETTE13,63:PALETTE14,63 440 HDRAW "BM35,97;S4C8R1@G3F2L4 HL5U4BD4D5R8U2R2HNHBL4LBF3F5E5F2 E2H2GH2E3F6G3H2BH2GBF2G6L3D5BH10 BU3G8D2F4E2F2G2H2BE2H2E4D9BU7RER EU3HLHL22D12FDF2RFR2FR5ER2E2 450 HDRAW "BM34,121;S4C8D8L8D5L2 U5RBDBRBD2R13U9D16R6U2LNL4U2Ø 460 HPAINT(20.110).13.8:HPAINT(3 2,116),13,8:HPAINT(36,98),14.8:H PAINT(32,110),14,8:HPAINT(32,110 ),14,8:HPAINT(40,113),14,8 470 HGET(5,95)-(63,139),1 480 HDRAW "BM35,147;S4C8R10G3F2L 4HL5U4BD4D5R8U2R2HNHBL4LBF3F5E5F 2E2H2GH2E3F6G3H2BH2GBF2G6L3D5BH1 ØBU3G8D2F4E2F2G2H2BE2H2E4D9BU7RE REU3HLHL22D12FDF2RFR2FR5ER2E2 490 HDRAW "BM44,167;S4C8D3NL3R8F 5DG2LF2E5HLG4H4L14UH3D3BF2BR4D4G

240 HPAINT(171,84),4,4:P=4:GOSUB

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8,191)															
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740 N=	3														

750 FORH=260T01STEP-8 760 HPUT(H,147)-(H+58,191),N,PSE T:IFN=3THENN=4ELSEIFN=4THENN=3 770 GOSUB820 780 NEXT
790 IFLEN(U\$)=26THEN810
800 NEXTNT
810 HCLS14:HCOLOR0:HPRINT(11,10)
,"***GAME OVER***":HPRINT(9,11),
"FINAL SCORE IS"+STR\$(PS):HPRINT
(5,12), "PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY AG AIN": EXEC44539: SOUND90, 1: I\$=INKE
Y\$:GOTO50
820 '****DROP THE LETTERS*****
830 I\$="":I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN8
80
840 IFI\$<"A"ORI\$>"Z"THEN880
850 IFINSTR(U\$,I\$)=0THENU\$=U\$+I\$
ELSE830
860 PL=INSTR(NA\$, I\$)+5:FORL=0T01
8:HCOLOR8:HPRINT(PL,L), I\$:HCOLOR
Ø:HPRINT(PL,L),I\$:NEXT
870 IFHPOINT((PL*8)+1,164)<>0THE NPS=PS+100:FORS=1T05:SOUND50*S.1
:NEXTS
880 RETURN
890 PALETTEP.RND(47):PLAY"03V31"
:MN=MN+1:FORX=1T06:PLAY"T100:"+S
TR\$(MN)+"; V-; V-; V-": NEXTX: RETURN
900 POKE65496,0:HSCREEN0:RGB:END

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0



#### Converting artwork into BASIC code

# Graphics In a Hurry

Michael J. Vandall

he most time-consuming part of programming graphics using BA-SIC is converting artwork on the graphics screen worksheet into BA-SIC code and then entering the code. *Graphics Programmer* speeds up this process considerably by converting artwork drawn on the screen into BASIC code. The program runs much like a graphics editor. But instead of the graphics screen memory being saved, a BASIC subroutine, around which a BASIC program can be

written, is created on disk.

Graphics Programmer
uses commands almost
identical to those used to
program graphics in BASIC. The commands supported are LINE, DRAW,
ELLIPSE (also used for
circles), PAINT, COLOR,
and TEXT. GRID,
COORDINATE, REDRAW,

ERASE LAST and HELP functions, available through the editor, do not affect the BASIC subroutine created.

Type in the program in Listing 1 and

Michael Vandall, a mechanical engineering student at the University of Washington, learned to program in BASIC on the CoCo I when both he and the CoCo were very young. Now he also programs in Pascal and FORTRAN, and away from the computer he likes to ski and motorcycle.

save it. Due to the shortage of space in some lines, be sure to type in the program exactly as listed. A default palette file must be created the first time the program is run. When a prompt for a new or old file appears, press N for new file. Next enter the filename (up to eight characters). The screen clears and a prompt reading "New Palette (Y/N)" appears. Press Y for yes. Since the editor uses the high-resolution Screen 2, the palette holds 15 colors. The program then asks for a color code number for each of the 15 palette slots. The 16th slot is used for the background color of the editor screen. A sample palette is shown in Figure 1 on the following page. These eight colors are a good starting palette. Complete the palette's remaining seven slots with colors of

After entering a color code for each slot, the "Save New Palette? (Y/N)" prompt appears. Press Y for yes. A default palette file is saved on disk as PALETTE.DBL. This file can be used as a default palette any time the program is run, or a new palette can be created by repeating the process again. A palette can be created for an individual program by following the steps above, but press N for no when asked to "Save New Palette? (Y/N)."

Once the palette has been set up, the graphics screen appears and the color prompt is displayed. Using the arrow keys, position the cursor over the desired color and press C. The color chosen appears in the upper right corner.

The editor is now ready for use. The commands are well supported with prompts and require most of the same variables used by the BASIC commands. Cursor movement is controlled with the arrow keys. The cursor speed can be increased by pressing an arrow key while pressing the CLEAR key. For a quick review of the commands and functions available, press the question-mark key (?). (See Figure 2, following page.)

LINE: First mark the starting point for the line by pressing S. Then mark the end point by pressing E. Enter the appropriate line option (None, B or BF) by pressing the corresponding number. If the B or BF options are to be used, the start and end points of the line should be the upper left and lower right corners of the box.

ELLIPSE: Mark the center point by pressing X, then move the cursor right or left and mark the radius by pressing R. Next enter the ellipse color, height/width ratio, and the start and end points. At this point the ellipse appears.

DRAW: Mark the starting point by press-

ing M. Next enter the direction you want to travel by pressing the appropriate letter, then enter the number of pixels to move in that direction, Press Q to exit.

Slot	Color	СМР	RGB
5.00	Color		NO.
1	Yellow	36	54
2	Blue	11	9
3	Red	7	36
4	Buff	63	63
5	Cyan	31	27
6	Magenta	9	45
7	Orange	38	38
8	Green	18	18
	Figure 1: Sa	imple Pale	tte

color: Place the cursor over the desired color and press C.

PAINT: Mark the edge of the area to be painted by placing the center of the cursor exactly on the edge of the area so that the color where the painting is to stop appears in the center of the cursor. Then press E. Next mark the interior of the area to be painted by moving the cursor somewhere inside the area and press I. Enter the number of the color to be painted, and the area is filled. Note: As in BASIC, the area to be painted must have a complete border of the same color.

TEXT: Move the cursor to the desired location and mark the starting point for the text by pressing P. Enter the text desired, press ENTER, and the text appears. You can use alternate fonts created with Eric Wolf's Font Master (October '88, Page 41).

GRID: Key F2 toggles on and off a grid of dots spaced 10 dots apart.

COORDINATES: x,y cursor coordinates can be displayed in the upper right corner of the screen. Toggle on and off with CTRL.

ERASE LAST: Erases last command completed by pressing F1.

REDRAW: Redraws the entire display as saved on disk by pressing ALT.

HELP: Reviews commands and functions on the top of the screen by pressing the question-mark key (?).

QUIT: Quits and saves the drawing in memory to disk. Enter a Y or an N at the "Are You Sure (Y/N)" prompt accordingly. If Y is chosen, the listing of the program created is displayed.

EXIT: Pressing the asterisk key (\*) exits the editor without saving the drawing. For a complete demonstration of the program in action, type in the listing for DEMO and save it in the ASCII format (SAVE

"DEMO.BAS", A). Run Graphics Programmer and enter an O for old file, then enter DEMO for the program name and watch it being drawn on the screen. You can now add to the DEMO drawing and, by pressing the asterisk key, exit the editor without updating the disk file.

#### Hints and Tips

Redraw the screen after turning off the grid. This refills any holes left behind from the grid and keeps the "paint" from leaking out around areas you paint after removing the grid. It may also be necessary to redraw the screen after using the ERASE LAST function on a PAINT command. If the paint does not disappear after you use the ERASE LAST function, press the REDRAW key. The drawing should be redrawn without the erased paint. This usually occurs when the paint color is the same as the edge color. The ERASE LAST function has no effect if the REDRAW function is the last function used.

The upper part of the screen is frequently cleared to display the status line. Although part of the drawing may be erased on the screen, the final disk file is not affected.

A directory can be displayed during startup by entering a ? for the program name.

The editor can be aborted without saving the BASIC subroutine by pressing the \* key. This should only be used when you don't want your drawing saved or updated.

A command may be aborted at any time by pressing the BREAK key. This allows you to escape from an uncompleted command without affecting the disk file.

All command inputs must be in capital letters.

Due to the use of INKEYS and INPUT commands throughout the program, the ENTER key may need to be pressed after some user inputs. If nothing happens after answering a prompt with a key press, try pressing ENTER.

These commands are not supported:

- Color option for HLINE
- Background color for HCOLOR
- Angle, blank move, no update and scale options for HDRAW
- · HSET
- · HCLS

If a CMP monitor is to be used, change the PALETTE RGB command in lines 10 and 380 to PALETTE CMP.

#### Disk File

The BASIC subroutine saved on disk is in ASCII format. The subroutine begins with Line 100, which sets up the palette. Line 110 contains the screen mode and color. The last line in the subroutine keeps the screen displayed until you press BREAK.

Any old drawings loaded must be in ASCII and must be free of any commands other than those supported by the editor. The program must have line numbers in increments of 10 and begin at 100. Lines 100 through 120 must be identical in format to those created by the editor.

Graphics Programmer creates a total of four disk files used by the editor: PALETTE.DBL, the default palette file; filename.BAS, the BASIC subroutine created; filename.DAT, the data file used during REDRAW and space removing routines (deleted after use); and EL.DAT, the ERASE LAST data file (deleted after use). Although the last two files are normally deleted after use automatically, they may appear in the disk directory if the editor has been aborted by pressing \* or the Reset button. If this happens, these files should be killed to reserve disk space.

(Questions and comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at 20985 Cindy Court, Poulsbo, WA 98370. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

Comm	Functions
LINE ELLIPSE DRAW COLOR PAINT TEXT EXIT	ess L) GRID (pr ess E) COORDINATES (pr ess D) ERASE LAST (pr ess C) REDRAW (pr ess P) HELP (pr ess T) QUIT (pr ess *)

Figure 2: Commands and Functions Available in Graphics Programmer





#### by Steve Bjork

A hostile space fortress has been spotted at the outer edge of our galaxy. Destroy this menacing battle platform by navigating your spacecraft with the utmost skill to scale walls; dodge force fields; blow up fuel tanks; dog fight defense ships; evade comets and ultimately disable the powerful robot overlord!

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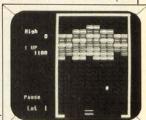
the crazy elevators and beware of the security robots on patrol.

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# by Steve Bjork

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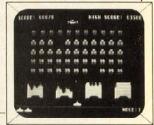
\$24.95



by Nickolas Marentes

Enemy alien creatures have been identified entering our solar system, their destination; our home planet! Their goal: the total annihilation of our race. They must not be allowed to landi

An action arcade game featur-ing high quality 16 color gra-phics and sound effects. \$24.95



C U E by Steve Bjork

A terrible mine disaster has just occured and it will be up to you and your talents to enter the mine, jump the pits, avoid the spikes, fight off the bats and other creepy crawlers and get air to the needy victims. Mine rescue features over 2 megabytes of arcade-style graphics, real time music and multiple mine levels. Hours of fun!

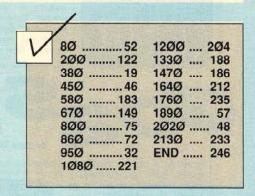


#### warp richte by Steve Biork

\$24.95 (Extra Glasses \$2.95)



P.O. Box 6907, Burbank, CA 91510-6907 (818) 843-3405 • BBS: (818) 772-8890 Editors Note: RAINBOW ON TAPE/DISK users will need to save both listings together on a separate disk before using Graphics Programmer. Keep in mind, while DEMO is saved on this month's tape and disk in binary format, it will need to be saved in ASCII format before using.



#### Listing 1: GRAPHPRO

```
Ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC
1 ' Graphics Pro.
2 ' By Michael J. Vandall
3 ' 20985 Cindy Ct.
4 ' Poulsbo, WA 9837Ø
5 ' December 1986
  ' * Initialization *
1Ø GOSUB 223Ø: HSCREEN 2: HBUFF 1,
2416: HBUFF 2,799: HBUFF 3,44: HGET
(Ø, Ø) - (3ØØ, 15), 1: HSCREENØ: PALETT
E RGB:CLEAR 2000:ON BRK GOTO 440
2Ø LN=12Ø:V=96:H=16Ø:Z=1:DIMPL(1
5): WIDTH 40
3Ø INPUT"NEW DRAWING OR OLD (N/O
)";N$:INPUT"PROGRAM NAME ";NN$:I
F N$="O" AND NN$<>"?" THEN NN$=N
N$+".BAS":FG=1:GOTO 7Ø:ELSE IF N
N$="?" THEN DIR:PRINT:GOTO 3Ø
4Ø NN$=LEFT$ (NN$, 8) +".DAT":OPEN
"O", #1, NNS
5Ø GOSUB 152Ø
6Ø PRINT#1, "11ØHSCREEN2: HCLSØ"
7Ø HSCREEN2:HCLSØ:IF FG=1 THEN G
OSUB 173Ø:GOSUB 63Ø:ELSE GOSUB 6
301
77
78 ' * Main Inkey$ *
79 1
8Ø HGET (Ø, V-2) - (319, V+2),2
9Ø HDRAW"BM"+STR$(INT(H))+","+ST
R$(INT(V))+";C"+STR$(Z)+"ND2NU2N
L2NR2"
100 C$=INKEY$: HPUT (0, V-2) - (319, V
+2),2:VC=V:HC=H
11Ø IF PEEK(341)=247 THEN V=V-1
```

```
12Ø IF PEEK (339) = 191 AND PEEK (34
1) = 247 THEN V=V-4
13Ø IF PEEK (342) = 247 THEN V=V+1
14Ø IF PEEK(339)=191 AND PEEK(34
2)=247 THEN V=V+4
15Ø IF PEEK (343) = 247 THEN H=H-1
16Ø IF PEEK(339)=191 AND PEEK(34
3) = 247 THEN H = H - 4
17Ø IF PEEK (344) = 247 THEN H=H+1
18Ø IF PEEK(339)=191 AND PEEK(34
4)=247 THEN H=H+4
19Ø GOSUB 1Ø8Ø
197
198 ' * Cursor Subroutines *
199 '
200 IF CS="" THEN 80 ELSE IF
="*" THEN END
21Ø IF C$="S" AND FLG=1 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
22Ø IF C$="F" AND FLG-2 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
23Ø IF C$="X" AND FLG=3 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
24Ø IF C$="E" AND FLG=4 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
25Ø IF C$="I" AND FLG=5 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
26Ø IF C$="M" AND FLG=6 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
27Ø IF C$="M" AND FLG=7 THEN FLG
=Ø:RETURN
28Ø IF ASC(C$)=4 THEN GOSUB 164Ø
:ELSE IF ASC(C$)=189 AND TG<>1 T
HEN TG=1:GOSUB 1080:ELSE IF ASC (
C$)=189 AND TG=1 THEN TG=Ø:GOSUB
 113Ø
29Ø IF ASC(C$)=64 THEN RS=1:HPRI
NT(1,Ø), "REDRAW": PRINT #1, STR$(L
N) + "GOTO" + STR$ (LN) : CLOSE : GOSUB 1
37Ø:RS=Ø:GOSUB 113Ø:GOSUB 114Ø
300 IF ASC(C$)=103 THEN HPRINT(1
,Ø), "ERASE LAST": GOSUB 115Ø: GOSU
B 113Ø
31Ø IF C$="L" THEN 4ØØ
32Ø IF C$="?" THEN GOSUB 171Ø
33Ø IF C$="C" THEN GOSUB 63Ø
34Ø IF C$="E" THEN 45Ø
35Ø IF C$="P" THEN 58Ø
36Ø IF C$="D" THEN 7ØØ
37Ø IF C$="T" THEN 93Ø
38Ø IF C$="Q" THEN HPRINT(1,\emptyset),"
REALLY WANT TO QUIT? (Y/N)":INPU
T Q$:IF Q$<>"Y" THEN GOSUB 113Ø:
GOTO 8Ø ELSE GOSUB113Ø: HPRINT(1.
Ø), "QUIT": PRINT#1, STR$ (LN) + "GOTO
"+STR$(LN):CLOSE #1:HSCREENØ:CLS
:PALETTE RGB:GOTO 137Ø
39Ø GOTO 8Ø
397
398 ' * Line Command *
399 '
400 HPRINT (1,0), "LINE: Mark Star
```

t <S>":FLG=1:GOSUB 80:HSET(H,V,6 ):V1=V:H1=H:GOSUB 113Ø:HPRINT(1, Ø), "LINE: Mark Finish <F>":FLG=2 :GOSUB 8Ø:GOSUB 113Ø:HPRINT(1,0) ,"LINE: Box Option 1. None, 2.B, 3.BF" 41Ø H2=H:V2=V:A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN41@ELSE IFINSTR("123", A\$) = Ø THEN 410:ELSE IF AS="1" THEN OS= "PSET": HLINE (H1, V1) - (H2, V2), PSET :ELSE IF A\$="2" THEN O\$="PSET,B" :HLINE(H1, V1) - (H2, V2), PSET, B:ELS E IF A\$="3" THEN O\$="PSET, BF":HL INE (H1, V1) - (H2, V2), PSET, B 42Ø E1=H1:E2=V1:E3=H2:E4=V2:IF A \$="1" THEN E\$="L":ELSE IF A\$="2" THEN ES="LB":ELSE IF AS="3" THE N E\$="LF" 43Ø PRINT#1, STR\$ (LN) +"HLINE ("+ST R\$ (H1) +", "+STR\$ (V1) +") - ("+STR\$ (H 2) +", "+STR\$ (V2) +"), "+O\$: LN=LN+1Ø 44Ø GOSUB 113Ø:FLG=Ø:GOTO 8Ø 447 ' 448 ' \* Ellipse Command \* 449 ' 45Ø HPRINT(1,Ø), "ELLIPSE: Mark C enter <X>":FLG=3:B=TG:TG=Ø:GOSUB 8Ø: HSET (H, V, 6): H1=H: V1=V: GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT (1, Ø), "ELLIPSE: Mark

Radius <R>" 46Ø IF PEEK (343) = 247 THEN H=H-1 ELSE IF PEEK(339)=191 AND PEEK(3 43) =247 THEN H=H-5 47Ø IF PEEK (344) = 247 THEN H=H+1 ELSE IF PEEK (339) = 191 AND PEEK (3 44) = 247 THEN H=H+5 48Ø GOSUB 1Ø8Ø: HSET (H, V): FOR X=1 TO 5:NEXT:HRESET(H,V) 49Ø C\$=INKEY\$:IF C\$<>"R" THEN HR ESET(H1,V1):GOTO 460 500 IF H>H1 THEN R=H-H1 ELSE R=H 1-H: HSET (H, V, 6) 51Ø GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT (1,Ø), "ELLI PSE: Color (1-15)":INPUT K\$:HPRI  $NT(23,\emptyset)$ , K\$:IF VAL(K\$)<1 OR VAL(K\$)>15 THEN 51Ø ELSE K=VAL(K\$) 52Ø GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT(1,Ø), "ELLI PSE: Height/Width Ratio (Ø-255)" :INPUT H\$:HPRINT(37,Ø),H\$:IF VAL (H\$) > 255 THEN 52Ø ELSE H=VAL(H\$) 53Ø GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT (1,Ø), "ELLI PSE: Start (Ø-1)":INPUT S\$:HPRIN T(22,0), S\$: IF VAL(S\$)>1 THEN 530 ELSE S=VAL(S\$) 54Ø GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT(1,Ø), "ELLI PSE: End (Ø-1)":INPUT E\$:HPRINT( 20,0), E\$:IF VAL(E\$)>1 THEN 540 E LSE E=VAL(E\$)

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```
55Ø HCIRCLE(H1, V1), R, K, H, S, E:E1=
H1:E2=V1:E3=R:E4=H:E5=S:E6=E:E$=
56Ø PRINT#1, STR$ (LN) +"HCIRCLE ("+
STR$ (H1) +", "+STR$ (V1) +"), "R", "K"
,"H", "S", "E
57Ø LN=LN+1Ø:H=H1:V=V1:TG=B:GOSU
B 113Ø:GOTO 8Ø
577 '
578 ' * Paint Command *
579 '
580 HPRINT(1,0), "PAINT: Mark Edg
e <E>":FLG=4:GOSUB 80:H1=H:V1=V:
E-HPOINT (H, V): GOSUB113Ø
59Ø HPRINT(1,Ø), "PAINT: Mark Int
erior <I>":FLG=5:GOSUB 8Ø:H2=H:V
2=V:HSET(H1, V1, E):GOSUB 113Ø:E3=
HPOINT (H2, V2)
600 HPRINT(1,0), "PAINT: Paint Co
lor (1-15)":INPUT K$:HPRINT(27,Ø
), K$: IF VAL(K$) < 1 OR VAL(K$) > 15
THEN 600 ELSE K=VAL(K$)
61Ø HPAINT(H2, V2), K, E:E1=H2:E2=V
2:E4=E:E$="P"
62Ø PRINT#1, STR$ (LN) +"HPAINT ("H2
", "V2"), "K", "E:LN=LN+1Ø:GOSUB 11
3Ø:GOTO 8Ø
627 '
628 ' * Color Command *
629 '
63Ø HPRINT (Ø, Ø), "COLOR: Select C
o. <C>"
64Ø FOR X=169 TO 3Ø9 STEP 1Ø:HCO
LOR X/10-15.9: HLINE (X,0)-(X+10,1)
Ø), PSET, BF: NEXT: HC=174
65Ø HGET (Ø, 3) - (319, 7), 2:HDRAW"BM
"+STR$(INT(HC))+",5CØND2NU2NL2NR
2":C$=INKEY$:HPUT(Ø,3)-(319,7),2
66Ø IF PEEK(343)=247 AND HC>174
THEN HC=HC-1Ø
67Ø IF PEEK(344)=247 AND HC<314
THEN HC=HC+1Ø
68Ø IF C$<>"C" THEN 65Ø ELSE Z=(
HC/10-16.4):HCOLORZ:GOSUB 1140:I
F FLG=8 THEN FLG=Ø:RETURN
69Ø PRINT#1, STR$ (LN) +"HCOLOR"+ST
R$(Z):LN=LN+1Ø:GOSUB 113Ø:RETURN
697 '
698 ' * Draw Command *
700 HPRINT(1,0), "DRAW: Mark Star
t <M>":FLG=6:GOSUB 8Ø:HSET(H,V,6
):H1=H:V1=V
71Ø T$=STR$ (LN) +"HDRAW"+CHR$ (34)
+"BM"+RIGHT$ (STR$ (H1), LEN (STR$ (H
1))-1)+","+RIGHT$(STR$(V1),LEN(S
TR$ (V1))-1)
72Ø GOSUB113Ø: HPRINT(1,Ø), "DRAW:
 Press Dir. (U, D, L, R, E, F, G, H, M, C)
73Ø D$=INKEYS:IF D$="" THEN 73Ø
ELSE IF ASC(D$)=103 THEN 1260 EL
```

```
SE IF D$="Q" THEN 92Ø ELSE IF IN
 STR("UDLREFGHMC", D$) = Ø THEN 72Ø
 74\emptyset IF ASC(D$)=103 THEN GOSUB 12
 75Ø IF D$="M" OR D$="C" THEN 77Ø
 76Ø GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT(1,Ø), "DRAW
 : Number of Dots ": HPRINT (22,0),
 D$:INPUT N$:HPRINT(24,0),N$:IF V
 AL(N$) < 1 THEN 76Ø
 77Ø ON INSTR ("UDLREFGHMC", D$) GO
 SUB 790,800,810,820,830,840,850,
 860.870.900
 78Ø GOTO 72Ø
 789 ' Draw Up
 79Ø IF V1-VAL(N$)<Ø THEN RETURN
ELSE HLINE(H1, V1) - (H1, V1-VAL(N$)
), PSET: T$=T$+"U"+N$: V1=V1-VAL(N$
):GOSUB 910:E$="U":RETURN
 799 ' Draw Down
 800 IF V1+VAL(N$)>191 THEN RETUR
 N ELSE HLINE (H1, V1) - (H1, V1+VAL (N
 $)), PSET: T$=T$+"D"+N$: V1=V1+VAL(
 N$):GOSUB 91Ø:E$="D":RETURN
 809 ' Draw Left
 81Ø IF H1-VAL(N$)<Ø THEN RETURN
 ELSE HLINE (H1, V1) - (H1-VAL (N$), V1
 ), PSET: T$=T$+"L"+N$: H1=H1-VAL(N$
 ):GOSUB 910:E$="L":RETURN
 819 ' Draw Right
 82Ø IF H1+VAL(N$)>319 THEN RETUR
 N ELSE HLINE(H1, V1) - (H1+VAL(N$),
 V1), PSET: T$=T$+"R"+N$: H1=H1+VAL(
 N$):GOSUB 91Ø:E$="R":RETURN
 829 ' Draw 45 Degree
 83Ø IF H1+VAL(N$)>319 OR V1-VAL(
 N$) < Ø THEN RETURN ELSE HLINE (H1,
 V1) - (H1+VAL(N$), V1-VAL(N$)), PSET
 :T$=T$+"E"+N$:H1=H1+VAL(N$):V1=V
 1-VAL(N$):GOSUB 91Ø:E$="E":RETUR
 839 ' Draw 135 Degree
 84Ø IF H1+VAL(N$)>319 OR V1+VAL(
 N$)>191 THEN RETURN ELSE HLINE (H
 1, V1) - (H1+VAL(N$), V1+VAL(N$)), PS
ET:T$=T$+"F"+N$:H1=H1+VAL(N$):V1
 =V1+VAL(N$):GOSUB 91Ø:E$="F":RET
 URN
 849 ' Draw 225 Degree
 85Ø IF H1-VAL(N$)<Ø OR V1+VAL(N$
 )>191 THEN RETURN ELSE HLINE (H1,
 V1) - (H1-VAL(N$), V1+VAL(N$)), PSET
 :T$=T$+"G"+N$:H1=H1-VAL(N$):V1=V
 1+VAL(N$):GOSUB 91Ø:E$="G":RETUR
 859 ' Draw 315 Degree
 86Ø IF H1-VAL(N$)<Ø OR V1-VAL(N$
 ) < O THEN RETURN ELSE HLINE (H1, V1
 )-(H1-VAL(N$), V1-VAL(N$)), PSET:T
 $=T$+"H"+N$:H1=H1-VAL(N$):V1=V1-
 VAL(N$):GOSUB 910:E$="H":RETURN
869 ' Draw Move
87Ø GOSUB 113Ø: HPRINT(1,Ø), "DRAW
```

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: Mark Point <M>":FLG=7:H=H1:V=V 1:GOSUB 8Ø:H2=H:V2=V 88Ø H3=H1:V3=V1:E\$="M" 89Ø HLINE(H1,V1)-(H2,V2),PSET:T\$

-T\$+"M"+RIGHT\$(STR\$(H2),LEN(STR\$

(H2))-1)+","+RIGHT\$(STR\$(V2),LEN

(STR\$(V2))-1):H1=H2:V1=V2:GOSUB

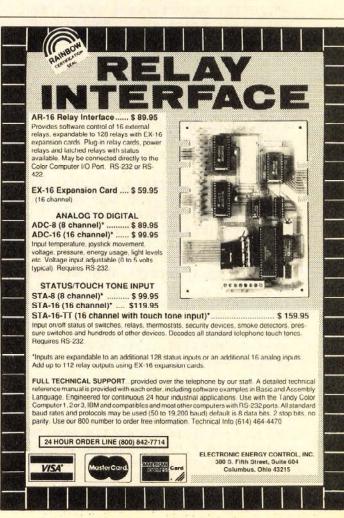
113Ø:FG=Ø:ELSE IF TG=1 AND HC=H 91Ø:RETURN 899 ' Draw Color 900 GOSUB 1130:FLG=8:GOSUB 630:T \$=T\$+"C"+STR\$(Z):GOSUB 910:RETUR 91Ø IF LEN(T\$)>24Ø THEN PRINT#1, T\$+CHR\$(34):LN=LN+1Ø:GOSUB 113Ø: GOTO 700 ELSE RETURN 92Ø PRINT#1, T\$+CHR\$ (34):LN=LN+1Ø 112Ø RETURN :GOSUB 113Ø:GOTO 8Ø 927 ' 928 ' \* Text Command \* 93Ø TS\$="":HPRINT(1,Ø),"TEXT: Ma 113Ø HPUT(Ø,Ø)-(3ØØ,15),1:RETURN rk Starting Point <P>":H1=Ø:V1=8 114Ø HCOLOR Z:HLINE(3ØØ,Ø)-(319, 94Ø HGET(H1,V1)-(H1+8,V1+8),3:HL INE(H1,V1) - (H1+8,V1+8), PSET, BF:C \$=INKEY\$:HPUT(H1,V1)-(H1+8,V1+8) 95Ø IF PEEK(341)=247 THEN V1=V1-8 ELSE IF PEEK (342) = 247 THEN V1= 96Ø IF PEEK (343) = 247 THEN H1=H1-8 ELSE IF PEEK(344)=247 THEN H1= 97Ø IF H1>311 THEN H1=Ø ELSE IF H1<Ø THEN H1=311 98Ø IF V1>183 THEN V1=Ø ELSE IF V1<Ø THEN V1=183 99Ø IF C\$<>"P" THEN 94Ø 1000 H2=INT(H1/8):V2=INT(V1/8):G OSUB 1130: HPRINT (1,0), "Text ? ": H1 = 641Ø1Ø HGET (H1,Ø) - (H1+8,8),3:HLINE  $(H1,\emptyset)-(H1+8,8)$ , PSET, BF: C\$=INKEY \$:HPUT(H1,Ø)-(H1+8,8),3:IF C\$="" THEN 1010 ELSE C=ASC(C\$) 1020 IF C>13 GOTO 1050 1030 IF LEN(TS\$)>0 AND C=8 THEN HCOLOR Ø: HPRINT ((H1+8)/8-2,Ø), RI GHT\$ (TS\$, 1): H1=H1-8: HCOLOR Z:TS\$ =LEFT\$ (TS\$, LEN (TS\$) -1):GOTO1Ø1Ø: N "O", #1, NN\$ ELSE IF C=8 THEN 1Ø1Ø 1Ø4Ø IF C=13 THEN 1Ø6Ø 1050 IF LEN(TS\$) <= 40 THEN TS\$=TS 1230 PRINT#1, K\$:GOTO 1210 \$+C\$:HPRINT(H1/8,Ø),C\$:H1=H1+8:G OTO 1010:ELSE SOUND 250,3:GOTO 1 010 1060 HPRINT (H2, V2), TS\$ 1070 PRINT#1, STR\$ (LN) +"HPRINT ("+ \$="M" THEN 1360 STR\$(H2)+","+STR\$(V2)+"),"+CHR\$( 127Ø T\$=LEFT\$(T\$, (LEN(T\$)-(LEN(N 34) +TS\$+CHR\$(34):LN=LN+1Ø:GOSUB 113Ø:E1=H2:E2=V2:E\$="T":GOTO 8Ø 1078 ' \* Cursor Limiter \*

1079 ' 1080 IF H>317 THEN H=2:FG=3:ELSE IF H<2 THEN H=317:FG=3 AND VC=V THEN RETURN 1110 IF TG=1 THEN HC\$=STR\$(HC):V C\$=STR\$ (VC) : CO\$=RIGHT\$ (HC\$, LEN (H C\$)-1)+","+RIGHT\$(VC\$, LEN(VC\$)-1 ): HCOLOR Ø: HPRINT (3Ø, Ø), CO\$: HCOL OR Z:H\$=STR\$(H):V\$=STR\$(V):CN\$=R IGHT\$ (H\$, LEN (H\$) -1) +", "+RIGHT\$ (V \$, LEN(V\$)-1): HPRINT(3Ø,Ø), CN\$ 1127 ' 1128 ' \* Status Clear & Co. Box Update \* 1129 ' 113Ø HPUT(Ø,Ø)-(3ØØ,15),1:RETURN 1Ø), PSET, BF: RETURN 1146 ' 1147 ' \* Erase Last Function \* 1148 ' 1149 ' Erase Line 115Ø IF E\$="L" THEN HLINE(E1,E2) -(E3, E4), PRESET: ELSE IF E\$="LB" THEN HLINE (E1, E2) - (E3, E4), PRESET ,B:ELSE IF E\$="LF" THEN HLINE (E1 ,E2)-(E3,E4),PRESET,BF 1159 ' Erase Ellipse 116Ø IF E\$="E" THEN K=HPOINT(E1, E2): HCIRCLE(E1, E2), E3, K, E4, E5, E6 1169 ' Erase Paint 117Ø IF E\$="P" THEN HPAINT (E1, E2 ),E3,E4 1179 ' Erase Text 118Ø IF E\$="T" THEN HCOLOR Ø: HPR INT(E1, E2), TS\$: HCOLOR Z 119Ø IF E\$="" THEN GOSUB 113Ø:HP RINT (Ø, Ø), "LAST ENTRY ALREADY ER ASED":SOUND 50,5:FOR T=1 TO 500: NEXT: GOSUB 1130, 1140: RETURN 1199 ' Disk File Fix 1200 E\$="":CLOSE:RENAME NN\$ TO " EL.DAT": OPEN "I", #2, "EL.DAT": OPE 121Ø LINE INPUT #2,K\$ 122Ø IF EOF(2)=-1 THEN 124Ø 124Ø CLOSE#2:KILL"EL.DAT" 125Ø LN=LN-1Ø:RETURN 1259 ' Erase Draw 1260 IF E\$="" THEN 720 ELSE IF E \$)+1))) 1279 ' Erase Up 128Ø IF E\$="U" THEN HLINE (H1, V1) -(H1, V1+VAL(N\$)), PRESET: V1=V1+VA L(N\$):E\$="":GOTO 72Ø 1289 ' Erase Down 129Ø IF E\$="D" THEN HLINE(H1, V1) -(H1, V1-VAL(N\$)), PRESET: V1=V1-VA L(N\$):E\$="":GOTO 72Ø 1299 ' Erase Left 1300 IF E\$="L" THEN HLINE(H1,V1) -(H1+VAL(N\$),V1), PRESET:H1=H1+VA L(N\$):E\$="":GOTO 720 1309 ' Erase Right 131Ø IF E\$="R" THEN HLINE(H1,V1) -(H1-VAL(N\$), V1), PRESET: H1=H1-VA L(N\$):E\$="":GOTO 720 1319 ' Erase 45 Degree 132Ø IF E\$="E" THEN HLINE(H1,V1) -(H1-VAL(N\$), V1+VAL(N\$)), PRESET: H1=H1-VAL(N\$):V1=V1+VAL(N\$):E\$="":GOTO 72Ø 1329 ' Erase 135 Degree 133Ø IF E\$="F" THEN HLINE(H1,V1) -(H1-VAL(N\$), V1-VAL(N\$)), PRESET: H1=H1-VAL(N\$):V1=V1-VAL(N\$):E\$=" ":GOTO 72Ø 1339 ' Erase 225 Degree 134Ø IF E\$="G" THEN HLINE(H1,V1) - (H1+VAL(N\$), V1-VAL(N\$)), PRESET: H1=H1+VAL(N\$):V1=V1-VAL(N\$):E\$=" ":GOTO 72Ø 1349 ' Erase 315 Degree 135Ø IF E\$="H" THEN HLINE(H1,V1) -(H1+VAL(N\$), V1+VAL(N\$)), PRESET: H1=H1+VAL(N\$):V1=V1+VAL(N\$):E\$=" ":GOTO 72Ø 1359 ' Erase Move 1360 HLINE (H3, V3) - (H2, V2), PRESET :H1=H3:V1=V3:W\$=STR\$(H2)+STR\$(V2 ): L=LEN(W\$)+2: T\$=LEFT\$ (T\$, LEN(T\$ )-L):E\$="":GOTO 72Ø 1367 ' 1368 ' \* Space Remover & Print S ub. \* 1369 ' 137Ø OPEN "I", #1, NN\$: Q=LEN(NN\$): Q=Q-4:NN\$=LEFT\$(NN\$,Q)+".BAS":OPEN "O", #2, NN\$ 138Ø IF RS=Ø THEN PRINT"PROGRAM LISTING OF "; NNS: PRINT 139Ø LINE INPUT#1, L\$:L1\$="" 1400 P=INSTR(L\$," "):L=LEN(L\$) 141Ø IF INSTR(L\$, CHR\$(34))>Ø AND P>INSTR(L\$,CHR\$(34)) THEN  $P=\emptyset$ 142Ø IF P=Ø THEN 145Ø 143Ø L1\$=L1\$+LEFT\$(L\$,P-1):L\$=RI GHT\$(L\$,L-P) 144Ø GOTO 14ØØ 1450 L1\$=L1\$+L\$:IF VAL(LEFT\$(L1\$ ,4))<>VAL(LEFT\$(L2\$,4)) AND RS=Ø THEN PRINTL2\$ 146Ø L2\$=L1\$ 147Ø PRINT#2, L1\$

-148Ø IF EOF(1)<>-1 THEN 139Ø

149Ø IF RS=Ø AND F<>Ø THEN PRINT

L1\$ 1500 CLOSE#1:CLOSE#2:O=LEN(NN\$) -4:NN\$=LEFT\$ (NN\$, Q) +".DAT":KILLNN 151Ø IF RS=1 THEN NN\$=LEFT\$ (NN\$, LEN (NN\$) - 4): NN\$ = NN\$ + ".BAS": GOTO173Ø:ELSE END 1517 ' 1518 ' \* Palette Setup Subroutin e \* 1519 ' 1520 CLS:PRINT"PALETTE SETUP":PR INT 153Ø PRINT: INPUT "NEW PALETTE (Y /N)";P\$:IF P\$<>"Y" AND P\$<>"N" T HEN 153Ø:ELSE IF P\$="Y" THEN PRI NT:GOTO 155Ø 154Ø OPEN "I", #2, "PALETTE.DBL":F OR X=1 TO 15: INPUT#2, PL(X): NEXT X:CLOSE#2:FOR X=1 TO 15:PALETTE X, PL(X): NEXT X: PALETTE Ø, Ø: GOTO 1610 155Ø FOR X=1 TO 15 156Ø PRINT"COLOR"; X; " Color Code ";: INPUT P: IF P>63 THEN 1560 1570 PL(X) = P : NEXT X158Ø FORX=1 TO 15:PALETTE X,PL(X ):NEXT X:PALETTE Ø,Ø 159Ø CLS: INPUT"SAVE NEW PALETTE?



```
(Y/N)";P$:IF P$<>"Y" THEN 161Ø
1600 OPEN "O", #2, "PALETTE.DBL":F
OR X=1 TO 15:WRITE #2,PL(X):NEXT
X:CLOSE #2
161Ø FOR X=1 TO 15:Q$=Q$+","+STR
$(PL(X)):NEXT X
162Ø O$="1ØØFORX=ØTO15:READW:PAL
ETTE X, W:NEXT X:DATA Ø"+Q$
163Ø PRINT#1,Q$:RETURN
1637 '
1638 ' * Grid Function *
1639 '
164Ø FOR X=Ø TO 32Ø STEP 1Ø
165Ø FOR Y=Ø TO 191 STEP 1Ø
1660 IF G=0 THEN HSET(X,Y,Z)
167Ø IF G=1 THEN HRESET(X,Y)
168Ø NEXT Y,X
169Ø IF G=Ø THEN G=1 ELSE G=Ø
1700 RETURN
17Ø7 '
1708 ' * Help Command *
17Ø9 '
171Ø FOR X=1 TO 12:READ H$:HPRIN
T(1,\emptyset), H\$:FOR Y=1 TO 4\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT Y:
GOSUB 113Ø:NEXT X:RESTORE:RETURN
:DATA "COLOR: Press <C>","LINE:
Press <L>", "ELLIPSE: Press <E>"
1720 DATA"DRAW: Press <D>", "PAIN
T: Press <P>", "TEXT: Press <T>",
"COORDINATES: On/Off Press <CTRL
>", "GRID: On/Off Press <F2>", "ER
ASE LAST: Press <F1>", "REDRAW: P
ress <ALT>", "HELP: Press <?>", "Q
UIT: Press <Q>"
1727 '
1728 ' * Redraw Function & Old F
ile *
1729 '
173Ø HCLSØ: OPEN "I", #1, NN$
174Ø LINE INPUT #1, I$
175Ø IF INSTR(I$, "GOTO") <>Ø THEN
 217Ø
176Ø IF VAL(LEFT$(I$,4))=100 THE
N A$=MID$(I$,42):FOR X=Ø TO 14:A
=LEN(A$):P$=LEFT$(A$, INSTR(A$,",
")):P=VAL(P$):PL=LEN(P$):A$=RIGH
T$ (A$, A-PL) : PALETTE X, P: NEXT X:P
ALETTE 15, VAL (A$):GOTO217Ø
1770 IF VAL(LEFT$(I$,4))=110 THE
N 217Ø
178Ø I=INSTR(I$,"H"):IF I>8 OR I
=Ø THEN 217Ø
1789 ' Color
179Ø IF MID$(I$, I, 3) = "HCO" THEN
HCOLOR VAL (MID$(I$,I+6,2)):GOTO
217Ø
1799 ' Ellipse
1800 IF MID$(I$, I, 3) <> "HCI" THEN
 183Ø ELSE X=VAL(MID$(I$,I+8,INS
TR(I$,","))):I$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN(I$
)-INSTR(I$,",")):Y=VAL(LEFT$(I$,
INSTR(I$,","))): I$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN
(I$)-INSTR(I$,",")):R=VAL(LEFT$(
```

```
I$, INSTR(I$, ", ")))
 181Ø I$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN(I$)-INSTR(
  I$, ", ")): C=VAL (LEFT$ (I$, INSTR (I$
  ,","))): I$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN(I$)-INS
  TR(I$,",")):HW=VAL(LEFT$(I$,INST
  R(I$,","))):I$=RIGHT$(I$,LEN(I$)
  -INSTR(I$,",")):S$=LEFT$(I$,INST
 R(I$,",")-1):E$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN(I$
)-INSTR(I$,","))
 182Ø HCIRCLE(X,Y),R,C,HW,VAL(S$)
 , VAL(E$):GOTO 217Ø
 1829 ' Text
183Ø IF MID$(I$,I,3)="HPR" THEN
X=VAL(MID$(I$,I+7,INSTR(I$,","))
 ): I$=RIGHT$ (I$, LEN(I$) - INSTR(I$,
",")):Y=VAL(LEFT$(I$,INSTR(I$,"
"))): I$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN(I$)-INSTR(
  I$,",")): I$=LEFT$(I$, LEN(I$)-1):
 I$=RIGHT$(I$, LEN(I$)-1):HPRINT(X
 ,Y), I$:GOTO 217Ø
 1839 ' Draw
 184Ø IF MID$(I$, I, 3) <> "HDR" THEN
  2Ø9Ø ELSE
  185Ø L=LEN(I$):I$=RIGHT$(I$,L-(I
 NSTR(I$, "M"))): L=LEN(I$): H=VAL(L
 EFT$(I$, INSTR(I$, ", "))): I$=RIGHT
 $(I$,L-INSTR(I$,",")):L=LEN(I$)
 186Ø Q1$="":FOR Q=1 TO 3:Q$=MID$
 (I$,Q,1):IF INSTR("UDLREFGHMC",Q
 $) =Ø THEN Q1$=Q1$+Q$:NEXT Q
 187Ø IF Q1$<>"" THEN Q$=Q1$:V=VA
 L(Q$)
  188Ø I$=RIGHT$(I$, L-LEN(Q$)):IF
  LEN(I$)=1 THEN 217\emptyset
 189Ø L1=LEN(I$):FORX=1 TO L1:A$=
  MID$(I$, X, 1): IF INSTR("UDLREFGHM
  C", A$) =Ø THEN A1$=A1$+A$:GOTO 19
  1900 W=INSTR("UDLREFGHMC", A$):IF
  A1$="" THEN NEXT X
  1910 IF INSTR ("UDLREFGHMC, ", MID$
  (I\$, X+1, 1)) = \emptyset THEN NEXT X
  192Ø IF LEN(I$) -Ø THEN 217Ø
  193Ø L=LEN(I$):A=VAL(A1$):I$=RIG
  HT$(I$, L-(LEN(A1$)+1)):A1$="":L=
  LEN(I$)
  1940 ON W GOSUB 2000, 2010, 2020, 2
  Ø3Ø, 2Ø4Ø, 2Ø5Ø, 2Ø6Ø, 2Ø7Ø, 196Ø, 2Ø8
  195Ø IF LEN(I$) <>1 THEN 189Ø ELS
  E217Ø
  1959 ' Draw Move
  196Ø H1=A: I$=RIGHT$ (I$, L-1): L=LE
  N(I$):Z1$="":FOR Z=1 TO 3:Z$=MID
  $(I$,Z,1):IF INSTR("UDLREFGHMC",
  Z$) = \emptyset THEN Z1$=Z1$+Z$:NEXT Z
  197Ø IF Z1$<>"" THEN Z$=Z1$
198Ø V1=VAL(Z$):I$=RIGHT$(I$,L-L
 EN(Z\$)):HLINE(H,V)-(H1,V1),PSET:
 H=H1:V=V1:L=LEN(I$)
  199Ø RETURN
  1999 ' Draw Up
  2000 HLINE(H, V) - (H, V-A), PSET:V=V
```



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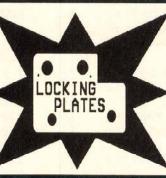
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-A: RETURN 2009 ' Draw Down 2010 HLINE(H, V) - (H, V+A), PSET:V=V +A: RETURN 2019 ' Draw Left 2020 HLINE (H, V) - (H-A, V), PSET: H=H -A:RETURN 2029 ' Draw Right 2030 HLINE (H, V) - (H+A, V), PSET: H=H +A: RETURN 2039 ' Draw 45 Degree 2040 HLINE (H, V) - (H+A, V-A), PSET:H -H+A:V-V-A:RETURN 2049 ' Draw 135 Degree 2Ø5Ø HLINE(H,V)-(H+A,V+A),PSET:H =H+A:V=V+A:RETURN 2059 ' Draw 225 Degree 2060 HLINE (H, V) - (H-A, V+A), PSET:H =H-A:V=V+A:RETURN 2069 ' Draw 315 Degree 2070 HLINE(H, V) - (H-A, V-A), PSET:H =H-A:V=V-A:RETURN 2079 ' Draw Color 2080 HCOLOR A: RETURN 2089 ' Paint 2090 IF MID\$(I\$,I,3)<>"HPA" THEN 212Ø ELSE I\$=RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$)-6-I): H\$=LEFT\$(I\$, INSTR(I\$, ", ")): I\$=RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$)-LEN(H\$)):H= VAL (H\$) 2100 V\$=LEFT\$(I\$, INSTR(I\$, ", ")): I\$=RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$)-LEN(V\$)):V= VAL (V\$) 211Ø K\$=LEFT\$(I\$, INSTR(I\$, ", ")): K=VAL(K\$): I\$=RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$)-L EN(K\$)): E=VAL(I\$): HPAINT(H, V), K, E:GOTO217Ø 2119 ' Line 212Ø IF MID\$(I\$, I, 3) <> "HLI" THEN 217Ø ELSE I\$=RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$)-5-I): H1\$=LEFT\$(I\$, INSTR(I\$, ", ")) : I\$=RIGHT\$ (I\$, LEN(I\$) - LEN(H1\$)): H1=VAL(H1\$) 213Ø V1\$=LEFT\$(I\$, INSTR(I\$, "-")) : I \$ = RIGHT \$ (I \$ , LEN (I \$ ) - LEN (V1 \$ ) ) : V1=VAL(V1\$):H\$=LEFT\$(I\$, INSTR(I\$ ,",")):H\$=RIGHT\$(H\$,LEN(H\$)-1):I \$=RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$)-LEN(H\$)-1):V \$= (LEFT\$ (I\$, LEN(I\$)-6)): H=VAL(H\$ ): V=VAL (V\$) 214Ø IF INSTR(I\$, "BF") <> Ø THEN H LINE (H1, V1) - (H, V), PSET, BF: GOTO 2 170 215Ø IF INSTR(I\$, "B") <>Ø THEN HL INE (H1, V1) - (H, V), PSET, B: GOTO 217 216Ø HLINE (H1, V1) - (H, V), PSET: GOT 0 2170 217Ø IF EOF(1)<>-1 THEN 174Ø 2179 ' Disk File Fix 218Ø CLOSE #1:OPEN "I", #2, NN\$:0-LEN (NN\$) - 4:NN\$ = LEFT\$ (NN\$, Q) + ".DA

219Ø LINE INPUT#2, L\$: PRINT#1, L\$ 2200 IF EOF(2)<>-1 THEN 2190 221Ø LN=VAL(LEFT\$(L\$,4)):CLOSE # 222Ø RETURN 2227 ' 2228 ' \* Title Page \* 2229 ' 223Ø HSCREEN2:PALETTE Ø,Ø:HCLSØ: HCOLOR 8 224Ø HLINE (Ø, Ø) - (159, 191), PSET: H LINE-(319,Ø),PSET 225Ø HCOLOR2: HLINE (319, 85) - (159, 191), PSET: HLINE- (Ø, 85), PSET 226Ø HCOLOR3: HLINE (Ø, 152) - (159, 1 91), PSET: HLINE-(319, 152), PSET 227Ø HCOLOR3: HPRINT (1Ø, 5), "GRAPH ICS PROGRAMMER" 228Ø HCOLOR2: HPRINT (19,7), "by" 229Ø HCOLOR8: HPRINT(11,9), "Micha el J Vandall" 2300 FOR T-1 TO 10:FOR X=1 TO 75 :NEXT:PALETTE 2,9:PALETTE 3,36:P ALETTE 8,18:FOR X=1 TO 75:NEXT:P ALETTE 2,18:PALETTE 3,9:PALETTE 8,36:FOR X=1 TO 75:NEXT:PALETTE 2,36:PALETTE 3,18:PALETTE 8,9:NE 231Ø RETURN

#### Listing 2: DEMO

100 FORX=0T015: READW: PALETTEX, W: NEXTX: DATAØ, 54, 9, 36, 63, 27, 45, 38, 18,58,47,42,23,7,15,60 11Ø HSCREEN2: HCLSØ 12Ø HCOLOR1Ø 13Ø HCIRCLE (55, 134), 9, 1Ø, 1.5, Ø, 1 14Ø HCIRCLE (55, 95), 9, 1Ø, 1.5, Ø, 1 15Ø HCIRCLE(55,55),9,1Ø,1.5,Ø,1 16Ø HDRAW"BM55,42R22ØD92L212" 17Ø HDRAW"BM63,55R167D13L175" 18Ø HDRAW"BM55,82R175D13L167" 19Ø HDRAW"BM55,1Ø8R175D13L175" 200 HLINE (55, 147) - (255, 147), PSET 21Ø HLINE (255, 147) - (275, 134), PSE 22Ø HLINE (23Ø, 1Ø8) - (21Ø, 121), PSE 23Ø HLINE (21Ø, 95) - (23Ø, 82), PSET 24Ø HLINE (23Ø, 55) - (21Ø, 68), PSET 25Ø HPAINT (214,94),11,1Ø 26Ø HPAINT (214,12Ø),11,1Ø 27Ø HPAINT (214,66),11,1Ø 28Ø HPAINT (56,66),11,1Ø 29Ø HPAINT (56,84),11,1Ø 300 HPAINT (56, 125), 11, 10 31Ø HCOLOR2 32Ø HPRINT(8,3), "Graphics Progra mmer Demo" 33Ø GOTO 33Ø

1

38

T": OPEN "O", #1, NN\$



Calligrapher Special

The Calligrapher (V2.0) for RS-DOS, OS9 and MS-DOS with all 5 Economy Font Packages and the Font Massager is available at the special price of \$99.95 (plus \$5 s&h). This is a savings of almost \$40! This special is valid through October 31st. See the descriptions below.

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Set #7 Small: Roman, Italics, Cubes, etc;

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Set #9 Gallant and Spartan;

Set #10 Several Roman fonts;

Set #11 Gothic and Script;

Set #12 More Roman and Italic;

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Screen

ely metla Prestige Galant

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Use this program to create your own study guides

# Super Quiz

By Douglas W. Giles

uper Quiz is a program designed to help both students studying at home and teachers involved with any subject requiring memorization. The program requires 32K and Disk Extended Color BASIC. The program is set up for a single-drive system; however, if you prefer to use a two-disk system, modify the program by deleting the REM statements in lines 216, 229, 301, 315 and 1008, and then inserting a REM statement in Line 1007. When you complete this alteration, the program will run from Drive 0, and your files or data will be stored in Drive 1. A summary of these REM statements can be found in the program following Line 2000.

I use two commands that some CoCo users may not be able to use. The first is POKE 65495,0 and its opposite, POKE 65494,0. These two pokes speed up

and slow down the CoCo 2 for various subroutines. (Use PDKE 65497,0 and PDKE 65496,0, respectively, if you are using a CoCo 3.) These commands may be found in lines 12, 13, 142, 502, 550, 625 and 636. The second unusual command, EXEC 44539, is found in lines 623 and 1034. This command performs the same function as: 10 A\$=INKEY\$: IF A\$= "" THEN 10. It is a pause-and-wait-for-key-board input command. I prefer to use EXEC 44539 where possible, simply because it requires less space and looks neater.

When the program is run, a title graphics page is displayed, followed by the main menu. To create more space for the question-and-answer buffer, I have dumped the graphics capability (Line 14) of the program after the original graphics display. However, the computer is restored to its power-up default values when the program is exited through the appropriate prompt on the main menu.

The main menu gives you the following choices: Load Questions, Begin Questionnaire, Quit Program, Save Questions to Disk, Formulate Questions, Print View or Amend, and File Directory.

In the main menu, the computer will identify the file found in the buffer. If the buffer is empty or your questions have not been saved, the file is identified as No Name. If your buffer is empty, choose Load Questions from the main menu. Press the prompt for Save Questions to Disk if your questions are already loaded. Then choose an appropriate filename. In this way, you always know what file is in the buffer. There is also a fail-safe (GOSUB 150) that prevents you from accidentally dumping a newly created question/answer file. The only menu choice that will work at this time is option E, Formulate Questions.

#### Formulate Questions

The screen display now prompts you to enter Question 1. To exit this routine press @ to return to the main menu. At the prompt, enter Question 1, type in any question you choose (i.e., "How many suns are there in the sky?"). I use inverse video, SHIFT-0, so that during the questionnaire subroutine, questions and answers are easy to read, even with the screen prompts in place.

Now that your question is typed, press ENTER. You are now prompted to enter an answer. Once again, using SHIFT-0, enter your answer. Your question/answer is numbered and stored, and you are prompted to enter Question 2. The question/answer numbers are assigned permanently and will ascend to 99, at which time you will be prompted to save the contents and start a new questionnaire. You can use a maximum of 255 bytes for each question and answer (although if you did this for 99 questions and answers, you would run out of memory). For this trial run, enter five question/answer groups.

When you have finished entering five questions and answers, press @ and you will be returned to the main menu. I recommend that at this point, before proceeding to any other subroutine, you save your file. If you have spent a great

Doug Giles is a Lutheran Pastor in northern Canada. His hobbies include literature, language and theology. But when things really get hectic, he can be found working out programs on his Model 4/P or his Color Computer.

# Dr. Preble's Programs Since 1983

#### Pyramix

This fascinating CoCo 3 game continues to be one of our best sellers. *Pyramix* is 100% machine language written exclusively to take advantage of all the power in your 128K CoCo 3. The Colors are brilliant, the graphics sharp, the action fast. Written by Jordan Tsvetkoff and a product of ColorVenture.

#### The Freedom Series

#### Vocal Freedom

I've got to admit, this is one nifty computer program. Vocal Freedom turns your computer into a digital voice recorder. The optional Hacker's Pac lets you incorporate voices or sounds that you record into your own BASIC or ML programs. This is not a synthesizer. Sounds are digitized directly into computer memory so that voices or sound effects sound very natural. One "off-the-shelf" application for Vocal Freedom is an automatic message minder. Record a message for your family into memory, Set Vocal Freedom on automatic. When Vocal Freedom "hears" any noise in the room, it plays the prerecorded message! Disk operations are supported. VF also tests memory to take advantage of from 64K up to a full 512K. Requires low cost amplifier (RS cat. #277-1008) and any microphone.

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Would your friends be impressed if your computer could read their minds? Mental Freedom uses the techniques of Biofeedback to control video game action on the screen. Telekimesis? Yes, you control the action with your thoughts and emotions. And, oh yes, it talks in a perfectly natural voice without using a



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#### BASIC Freedom

Do you ever type in BASIC programs, manually? If you do, you know it can be a real chore. Basic Freedom changes all that, It gives you a full screen editor just like a word processor, but for BASIC programs. Once loaded in, it is always on-line. It hides invisibly until you call it forth with a single keypress! This program is a must for programes or anyone who types in programs. By Chris Babcock and a product of ColorVenture.

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deal of time formulating questions and answers, you don't want to accidentally dump them now. In fact, on lengthy files, save them throughout the formulation process.

#### Save Questions to Disk

The subroutine at Line 300 is simply a filename input routine. All filenames are assigned as YY\$ in the save routine. YY\$ has three possible dispositions. Line 310 verifies if the escape symbol @ (CHR\$(64)) has been depressed and then returns the program to the main menu without losing the current filename. Line 312 determines if YY\$ equals ENTER. If so, it assigns the current filename (ZZ\$) as the same filename to be saved. Finally, if a new filename has been assigned, the program jumps to the subroutine at Line 700 to save.

Thus when you press D, Save Questions to Disk, you will be prompted to enter a filename. You then have three options: escape to the main menu (press @); assign the current filename of questions in buffer to the file to be saved and press ENTER (useful when you have amended or updated an old file, since the old filename is automatically saved); or save an entirely new file. This is the option you should use now.

In this instance assign filename TEST1 and enter. The display changes to advise you that TEST1 is being saved and then returns to the main menu. The computer now identifies TEST1 as the file in the buffer. When saving files, do not assign either extensions or disk designations to your filenames. The extension is assigned by the program (Line 708) in order to facilitate use of the File Directory subroutine. Should you assign either an extension or a disk drive designation, an error will result. To re-enter the program without losing your questions and answers, type GOTO100 and try again.

#### **Begin Questionnaire**

The questionnaire subroutine is the heart of the program. It will take a given number of questions (L) and randomly select one (I=RND(N)) to ask the user. If the response is correct, the question is dumped from the current buffer (NN=NN-1). If the response is wrong, it goes back into the buffer and is asked until the response is correct. The computer has been sped up in this routine (EXEC 44539) to reduce time lapse between question selection. When all the questions have been answered correctly, you are returned to the main menu.

A number appears in the top righthand corner of the questionnaire display. This indicates the number of questions left in the buffer (N) to answer. It will not change when given an incorrect response, but will decrease by one when given a correct response. If you formulated five questions, this number should now be five.

At this point you can either enter a response (which reinforces the learning process) or simply press ENTER after you have thought about the answer. When ENTER is pressed, the correct answer is displayed and you are prompted to indicate whether your answer is correct (Y), incorrect (N) or if you wish to exit the questionnaire. If you respond (Y), the question on the screen is dumped and a new question appears. You will note that the number in the top left-hand corner is now four, indicating the new total of questions left to answer.

The Y and N responses can be a little slow. Therefore, the program can respond to ENTER for a yes response or, for a no response, through a subroutine (lines 540 and 542). In this manner you can operate the program with one hand, which frees your eyes to concentrate on the screen. This addition does not appear on the screen prompt and must simply be remembered.

I have also designed an abbreviated version of the screen display. In the abbreviated version, you cannot type in your own response to questions, but all other control keys are the same. The abbreviated display is uncluttered and provides a fast review of your study material. To implement the abbreviated screen display, make the following line changes: Insert REM at the beginning of lines 515, 524 and 526. Delete REM in lines 520, 522 and 530. A summary of these REM statements is included in this program beginning at Line 2000.

#### Add Questions to Quiz

To add questions and answers to a previously formulated questionnaire, choose prompt E, Formulate Questions, at the main menu. We used this subroutine when we first ran the program but now, instead of loading questions, a new submenu appears. There are questions already in the buffer. This new display gives you three choices: Add Questions to Quiz, Start New Quiz and Return to Main Menu.

Let's look at the second two options. If you press B (Start New Quiz), the current file will be dumped and you will lose all your questions and answers. I have included a safeguard at this point;

you are warned that you are about to erase your file (GDSUB 150). If you type Y at the prompt, you are returned to the main menu. The buffer has been cleared and the computer now tells you there is no file in the buffer. You can begin your new quiz by pressing E. However, if at the warning you press N for no, you are returned to the main menu with your file intact.

If you press C (Return to Main Menu), you are returned to the main menu with your current file intact.

If you press A (Add Questions to Quiz), you are returned to the Formulate Questions subroutine (GUSUB 400). The number of the question you are asked to enter is the next ascending number in your file. (Once again you have the option of exiting to the main menu at any point in the process by pressing @.) You can now enter up to 99 questions. When you complete this process, return to the main menu and save your expanded file (Option D). You can retain the same filename by pressing ENTER. There is no need to retype your current filename.

**Quit Program** 

The third option on the main menu is Quit Program. Exit the program through this subroutine rather than using the BREAK key or the reset button. I have dumped all the graphics to make more room for questions and answers, and have sped up the CoCo for faster manipulation of questions. Option D (Quit Program) returns the CoCo to its power-up default values. The Quit routine also checks to see if you have questions in the buffer (which you probably will have if you've been using the program to study) and gives you the chance to save them (Line 140).

#### **Load Questions**

The Load Questions subroutine is straightforward. If the buffer is empty, you will simply be prompted to type in a filename. However, if you have a previously loaded or created file in the buffer, you will be warned that you are about to dump your questions and must respond either yes or no before continuing.

Should you enter a filename that does not exist, you will get an NE error in Line 806. Simply type GOTO100 to restore the main menu and try again. Check existing filenames by going to the file directory before loading.

#### Print, View or Amend

When you press F from the main

menu, you have the choice to print (to your DMP-100 printer), view (to screen) or amend the questions in the current file. Line 627, CHR\$(31), enables the large print mode for file identification at the top of your printout. Line 630, CHR\$(30), disables the large print mode. The only other printer control code used is CHR\$(10), which prints out the current line and inserts a linefeed. This subroutine is set to print out the questions and answers at the fastest speed the DMP-100 can handle (1200 Baud). I did not use a printer control code to do this. Rather, I used the speedup poke in Line 625. The hard copy printout of the questionnaire is useful for reviewing questions in those brief moments away from the CoCo.

The View and Amend subroutines are operated from the same display. When you enter the subroutine, the display gives the name of the file you see and will show you each question and answer, one at a time, in their original order. Advance to the next question by pressing ENTER or escape the routine by pressing @.

If you wish to change, correct, or otherwise amend a question, press C. The screen will display the current question and ask you to enter the new or amended version. If there is no change, press ENTER and the old question will be retained. If you wish to amend the question, type in the new one and enter. Now the old answer will be displayed, and you can either change or leave it as it is. When you press ENTER at this point, you are returned to the question/answer view display with the question you just changed on the screen. When you get to the end of the questions, you are returned to the main menu.

#### File Directory

The final selection on the main menu is File Directory. This subroutine will list all files on the disk with the exten-

:CLEAR18ØØØ

sion .DAT. This extension is automatically assigned to your files in the Save routine (Line 708). The directory display lists 20 files on each display page. Advance through the pages by pressing any key, until all the filenames have been viewed. Once all of the files have been viewed, you are returned to the main menu. This routine reduces the occurrence of NE errors and the possibility of overwriting a file by assigning the same filename to a new file.

One final comment: A small Save routine is hidden in Line 9. I insert this or a similar line in all my BASIC programs. Once you have begun working on your program, you can save both what you've done and a backup to it by typing GOTO 9.

(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at P.O. Box 8092, Bonnyville, AB, Canada T9N2J4. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

110	139 655 179
150	158 72093
230	156 920116
410	171 1000 229
515	.34 200533
550	.31 END120
630	215

#### The listing: SUPRQUIZ

- ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC
- 'SUPER QUIZ BY: 'DOUGLAS W. GILES
- '53Ø COUNTRY KNOLL
- '3Ø93 PEMBINA HIGHWAY
- 'WINNIPEG, MANITOBA 5
- 6 CANADA R3T 4R6
- 8 GOTO 1Ø
- 9 CLSØ: VERIFYON: PRINT@228, "savin g"CHR\$(128)" QUIZ/RDY: Ø";:SAVE"Q UIZ/RDY: Ø": PRINT@292, "saving"CHR \$(128)" QUIZ/BKP:Ø";:SAVE"QUIZ/B KP: Ø": CLS: PRINT@224, " PROGRAM AN D BACKUP ARE SAVED ":PRINT:PRINT : PRINT: END
- 10 'DIMENSION ARRAYS & STARTUP GRAPHICS
- 12 POKE65495, Ø: GOTO9ØØ
- 13. POKE65494,Ø
- 14 SCREENØ, Ø: CLS3: PMODEØ: PCLEAR1

16 DIM W\$(99), D\$(99), R(99) 18 D\$=CHR\$(125):E\$=CHR\$(128):F\$= STRING\$(1Ø,128):G\$=STRING\$(5,128 ):AA\$=STRING\$(32,45) 100 '\*\*\* startup menu \*\*\*\* 1Ø2 CLS(3):SOUND 175,1 106 PRINT074, "select"E\$"one"; 108 PRINT@162, E\$"a"D\$E\$"load"E\$" questions"F\$; 11Ø PRINT@194,E\$"b"D\$E\$"begin"E\$ "questionnaire"G\$; 112 PRINT@226, E\$"c"D\$E\$"quit"E\$" programme"F\$; 114 PRINT@258, E\$"d"D\$E\$"save"E\$" questions"E\$"to"E\$"disk"E\$E\$; 116 PRINT@29Ø, E\$"e"D\$E\$"formulat e"E\$"questions"G\$; 118 PRINT@322, E\$"f"D\$E\$"print"E\$ "view"E\$"or"E\$"amend"G\$; 12Ø PRINT@354,E\$"g"D\$E\$"file"E\$" directory"F\$; 122 IFZZ\$=""THENZZ\$="NO NAME" 124 IF ZZ\$="NO NAME"ANDYY\$<>""TH ENZZ\$=YY\$ 126 PRINT@454, "this"E\$"is"E\$"fil e"; E\$E\$ZZ\$; 128 U\$=INKEY\$:IF U\$=""THEN 128 130 U=ASC(U\$)132 IF U<65 OR U>71 THEN 128 134 SOUND 19Ø,1:ON U-64 GOTO 2ØØ ,500,140,300,400,600,1000 14Ø IF N>Ø THEN GOSUB 15Ø ELSE 1

```
142 CLEAR2ØØ:PCLEAR4:PMODE2,1:CL
 S:POKE65494,Ø:CLOSE:END
 15Ø '**BUFFER DUMP FAILSAFE**
 152 IF N>Ø THEN 154 ELSE RETURN
 154 CLS: PRINT@197, "YOU ARE ABOUT
 TO ERASE": PRINT@225, "QUESTIONS
CURRENTLY IN BUFFER": PRINT@258,"
DO YOU STILL WISH TO PROCEED": PR
INT@3ØØ, "YES/no"
156 SOUND 150,2
158 CLSØ:PRINT@197, "you"E$"are"E
$"about"E$"to"E$"erase";:PRINT@2
25,"questions"E$"currently"E$"in
"E$"buffer";:PRINT@258,"do"E$"yo
u"E$"still"E$"wish"E$"to"E$"proc
eed";:PRINT@300,"Yes"CHR$(124)"N
0";
16ø SOUND 2øø,2
162 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="Y" THEN RET
164 IF A$="N" THEN 100 ELSE 154
200 '**menu for load questions**
202 IF N>0 THEN GOSUB 150 ELSE 2
16
216 'DRIVE1
218 CLS: PRINT@225, "TO LOAD QUEST
IONS ENTER FILE#";
22Ø PRINT@294, "OR [@] FOR MAIN M
ENU"
222 FORX=1T04:SOUND1ØØ,2:SOUND15
Ø.2:NEXT
224 PRINT@362,"=> ";:LINEINPUTZZ
225 IF ZZ$=""THEN216
226 IF ZZ$=CHR$(64)THENZZ$="":GO
T0229
228 GOSUB8ØØ
229 'DRIVEØ
23Ø GOTO1ØØ
300 '**menu to save questions**
3Ø1 'DRIVE 1
302 CLS:PRINT@71,"TO SAVE QUESTI
3Ø4 PRINT@136, "ENTER FILE NAME"
306 PRINT@198, "OR [@] FOR MAIN M
ENU"
3Ø7 FORX=1T04:SOUND1ØØ,2:SOUND15
Ø,2:NEXT
3Ø8 PRINT@3ØØ,"";:LINEINPUTYY$
31Ø IF YY$=CHR$(64)THENYY$=ZZ$:G
OT0315
312 IFYY$=""THENYY$=ZZ$
314 GOSUB7ØØ
315 'DRIVEØ
316 GOTO 100
400 '*** input quest/answers ***
4Ø2 IF N>ØTHEN45Ø
404 CLS: PRINT@4, "PRESS [@] FOR M 538 IF A$=CHR$(64) THEN GOSUB 668
```

```
AIN MENU"
  408 PRINT"ENTER QUESTION"N":":LI
NEINPUTW$(N):SOUND225,1
410 IF W$(N)=CHR$(64)THEN N=N-1:
GOTO100
   412 PRINT: PRINT"ENTER ANSWER: ":L
   INEINPUTD$(N):SOUND225,1
    414 CLS
    416 IF N<99 THEN 4Ø4
 418 CLS:PRINT@225,"QUESTION/ANSW
ER BUFFER IS FULL"
   42Ø PRINT@289, "SAVE THESE QUESTI
   ONS AND BEGIN"
    422 PRINT@364, "NEW QUIZ"
   424 FOR QX=1T015ØØ:NEXTQX:GOT01Ø
    450 'add to existing quiz
     452 CLS3
     454 PRINT@74, "select"E$; "one";
   456 PRINT@162, "a"D$E$"add"E$"que
   stions"E$"to"E$"quiz"E$E$E$;
   458 PRINT@194, "b"D$E$"start"E$"n
  ew"E$"quiz"F$;
    46Ø PRINT@226, "c"D$E$"return"E$"
    to"E$"main"E$"menu"G$;
   462 U$=INKEY$:IFU$=""THEN462
   464 U=ASC(U$)
466 IF U<65 OR U>67 THEN 462
   468 SOUND2ØØ,1:ON U-64 GOTO 414,
   480,100
  48Ø GOSUB15Ø:GOTO14
  500 ' **** questionnaire ****
    5Ø2 CLS: POKE65495, Ø
   5ø4 IFN=ØTHEN1ØØ
    5Ø6 NN=N
    508 FORL=1TON
    51\emptyset I=RND(N)
    512 IFR(I)=1 THEN 51Ø
    514 CLS
 515 PRINT"QUESTION:"
516 PRINT@28,NN
    518 PRINT@32, AA$;:PRINTW$(I):PRI
   NTAA$;: IF W$(I) =" " THEN A$="Y":
   GOTO54Ø
    520 REM A$=INKEY$:IF A$=""THEN 5
    20
    522 REM SOUND 200,1
    524 PRINT: PRINT"YOUR RESPONSE: ":
    LINEINPUTA$: SOUND 225,1
    526 PRINT"THE CORRECT ANSWER IS:
    528 PRINTD$(I)
   53Ø REM PRINTAAS
   532 PRINT@416, "IS YOUR ANSWER RI
  GHT (yES OR nO)";
534 PRINT@452,"ENTER [@] FOR MAI
    N MENU"
   536 A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN536
```

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```
:POKE65494,Ø:GOTO1ØØ
54Ø IF A$="Y" OR A$=CHR$(13) THE
N R(I)=1:SOUND225,1:NN=NN-1:GOTO
542 IF A$="N" OR A$=";" THEN L=L
-1:SOUND15Ø,1:GOT0546
544 GOTO 536
546 NEXT L
548 GOSUB668
55Ø CLS: POKE65494, Ø: PRINT@228, "E
ND OF QUESTIONNAIRE"
552 PRINT@323, "MAKE ANOTHER SELE
CTION"
554 FORX=1T01ØØØ:NEXTX:GOT01ØØ 662 PRINT:PRINT"TYPE NEW QUESTIO
600 '*menu for view/print/amend* N AND <ENTER> OR PRESS <ENTER>
6Ø1 IF N<1 THEN 716
6Ø3 CLSØ
604 PRINT@107, "select"E$"one";
6Ø5 PRINT@262, "Print"E$"View"E$" D$(I)
or"E$"Amend";
6Ø6 U$=INKEY$:IFU$=""THEN6Ø6
6Ø7 IF U$="V" OR U$="A"THEN64Ø
6Ø8 IF U$="P"THEN62Ø
6Ø9 GOTO 6Ø6
620 'print q/a to printer
621 CLSØ:SOUND15Ø,2:PRINT@292,"press"E$"any"E$"key"E$"to"E$"cont
inue";
622 PRINT@228, "set"E$"printer"E$
"to"E$"baud"E$"12ØØ";
623 EXEC 44539
624 CLSØ:PRINT@231, "printing"E$" 702 CLS3:SOUND200,2:SOUND150,2
hard"E$"copy";
625 POKE 65495,Ø
626 FORX=1TO5:PRINT#-2:NEXTX
627 PRINT#-2, CHR$(31) "QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS FOR FILE "ZZS
628 FORX=1TO5:PRINT#-2:NEXTX
629 FOR I=1TON
63Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$(3Ø) TAB(35) "QUE
STION #"I":"
631 PRINT#-2, CHR$(1Ø) "Q: "; W$(I)
632 PRINT#-2, CHR$(1Ø) CHR$(1Ø) "A:
";D$(I)
633 PRINT#-2, CHR$(1Ø) CHR$(1Ø)
634 NEXTI
635 FORX=1TO5:PRINT#-2:NEXTX
636 POKE 65494, Ø: GOTO1ØØ
64Ø 'view/amend file
641 FORI=1TON
642 IF W$(I)=W$(Ø)THEN1ØØ 8ØØ '**** load quiz ****
643 CLS:PRINT@Ø,G$"this"E$"is"E$ 8Ø2 CLS3:SOUND2ØØ,2:SOUND15Ø,2
"file"E$CHR$(123)ZZ$D$;STRING$(3 8Ø4 PRINT@228,"FILE <"ZZ$"> NOW
642 IF W$(I)=W$(Ø)THEN1ØØ
9,128);
644 PRINT@64, "QUESTION #"I":"
645 PRINT:PRINT"Q: "W$(I)
646 PRINT:PRINT"A: "D$(I)
647. PRINTAA$;" TYPE <ENTER> FOR
NEXT QUESTION": PRINT" <C> TO CHA 812 CLOSE#1
```

```
NGE OR <@> TO ESCAPE"
         648 SOUND 200,2
          649 K$=INKEY$:IFK$=""THEN649
         65Ø IF K$="@"THEN1ØØ
          651 IF K$="C" THEN GOSUB 660:GOT
          0643
           652 IF K$=CHR$(13) THEN 654
          653 GOTO 649
          654 CLS:NEXT
          655 GOTOLØØ
        660 'amend file entry
          661 CLS:SOUND2ØØ, 2:SOUND15Ø, 2:PR
       INT"OLD QUESTION: ": PRINTW$(I)
IF NO CHANGE":PRINT:PRINT"=>";:
        LINEINPUTNW$
          663 CLS:PRINT"OLD ANSWER: ":PRINT
  664 SOUND2ØØ,2:SOUND15Ø,2:PRINT:
PRINT" TYPE NEW ANSWER AND <ENTE
R> OR PRESS <ENTER> IF NO CHAN
          GE": PRINT: PRINT"=>";:LINEINPUTND
          665 IF NW$<>""THEN W$(I)=NW$:NW$
          666 IF ND$<>""THEN D$(I)=ND$:ND$
        667 RETURN
          668 FORL=lTON:R(L)=Ø:NEXT:RETURN
          700 '*** save quiz ****
          7Ø4 PRINT@228, "FILE <"YY$"> NOW
       SAVING";
          7Ø6 IF N<1THEN716
       708 OPEN"O", #1, YY$+"/DAT"
          71Ø WRITE #1,N
           712 FORL=ITON: WRITE#1, W$(L), D$(L
           ):NEXT
          714 IFN>ØTHEN724
          716 CLS: PRINT@224, "THERE ARE NO
        QUESTIONS IN BUFFER"
           718 PRINT@293, "MAKE ANOTHER SELE
        CTION"
       719 YY$="NO NAME"
          72Ø FORX=1T015:SOUND15Ø,2:SOUND2
           ØØ,2:NEXTX
       722 CLOSE#1:GOTO1ØØ
          724 CLOSE#1
        726 CLS:RETURN
           LOADING";
         8Ø6 OPEN"I", #1, ZZ$+"/DAT"
        8Ø8 INPUT #1,N
          81Ø FORL=1TON:INPUT#1,W$(L),D$(L
        ):NEXT
```

```
814 CLS: RETURN
900 '**graphics data & display**
9Ø2 CLEAR 2ØØ
9Ø4 SOUND 1ØØ,2
906 PCLEAR4: PMODE 4,1: PCLS: SCREE
9Ø8 FOR I= 2 TO 11Ø STEP 2
91Ø CIRCLE(129,96),I
912 NEXT
914 SOUND 100,2
916 FOR X=2 TO 12Ø STEP 1.1
918 CIRCLE(128,96),X,,.2
92Ø NEXT X
922 'GRAPHIC LETTERING
924 AA$="SUPER QUIZ"
926 DRAW"S8; CØ; BM6Ø, 99"
932 FOR XX=1 TO LEN(AA$)
934 RESTORE: LL=Ø
936 READ LL$,CC$
938 IF LL$=MID$(AA$,XX,1)THEN DR
AW CC$:GOTO942
94Ø LL=LL+1:IF LL<48 THEN 936
942 SOUND 200,1:FORX=1TO10:NEXTX
:SOUND 200,1:NEXTXX
944 DATA " ", "BM+7, Ø"
946 DATA"E", "NR4; U3; NR2; U3; R4; BM
+3,+6"
948 DATA"I", "BM+1, Ø; R1; NR1; U6; NL
1;R1;BM+4,+6"
95Ø DATA"P", "U6; R3; F1; D1; G1; L3; B
M+7,3"
952 DATA "Q", "BM+1, Ø; H1; U4; E1; R2
;F1;D3;G1;NH1;NF1;G1;L1;BM+6,Ø"
954 DATA"R", "U6; R3; F1; D1; G1; L2; N
L1;F3;BM+3,Ø"
956 DATA"S", "BM+Ø, -1; F1; R2; E1; U1
 ;H1;L2;H1;U1;E1;R2;F1;BM+3,+5"
958 DATA"U", "BM+Ø,-1; NU5; F1; R2; E
 1;U5;BM+3,6"
 96Ø DATA"Z", "NR4;U1;E4;U1;L4;BM+
7,6"
 97Ø FORX=1TO25ØØ:NEXT:GOTO13
 1000 '*** file directory ****
 1ØØ2 QQ=Ø:CLSØ:PRINT@9,"file"E$"
 directory"; G$E$E$E$E$
 1004 PRINT@32,STRING$(32,128);
 1006 FORGG=3TO11
 1007 DSKI$ 0,17,GG,A$,B$
 1008 'DSKIS 1,17,GG,AS,BS
 1Ø1Ø C$=A$+LEFT$(B$,127)
 1\emptyset12 NAM$(\emptyset)=LEFT$(C$,8)
 1\emptyset14 \text{ EXT}$\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi\)\(\psi
 1016 FOR HH=1TO7
 1018 \text{ NAM}$(HH)=MID$(C$,HH*32+1,8)
 1020 \text{ EXT} (HH)=MID$ (C$,9+HH*32,3)
 1022 NEXT HH
 1024 FOR HH=0TO7
 1026 IF EXT$ (HH) = "DAT" AND LEFT$ (
 NAM$(HH),1)<>CHR$(Ø)THEN PRINTNA
 M$(HH),;:QQ=QQ+1:IFQQ>19THENQQ=Ø
 :GOSUB1Ø32
 1028 NEXT HH
```

1ø3ø	NEX	KT GG:	GOS	UB1Ø3	32:	GOTOLØ	Ø
1032						\$"any"	
	E\$"t	O"E\$"	con	tinue	";	,2	
1034		C 445				TURN	
2ØØØ						ATEMEN	rs
2002						****	
2004	1 *	BEGIN	WI	TH RE	M	YES/NO	*
2005	1 *					ISPLAY	*
2006	1 *-		-*-		-*-		-*
2008	1 *	LINE#	*	FULL	*	SHORT	*
2010	1 *-		-*-		-*-		-*
2012	1 *	515	*	ИО	*	YES	*
2014	*	52Ø	*	YES	*	ИО	*
2016	1 *	522	*	YES	*	ИО	*
2Ø18	1 *	524	*	ИО	*	YES	*
2020	1 *	526	*	ИО	*	YES	*
2022	1 *	53Ø	*	YES	*	NO	*
2Ø23	1 * 2	*****	***	****	***	*****	**
2024	*	ONE O	RT	WO D	ISK	DRIVE	S*
2Ø25	1 *-		-*-		-*-		-*
2Ø26	1 *	LINE#	*1	DSK	*	2 DSKS	*
2028	1 *-		-*-		-*-		-*
2030	1 *	216	*	YES	*	NO	*
2032	1 *	229	*	YES	*	ИО	*
2Ø34	1 *	3Ø1	*	YES	*	ИО	*
2036	1 *	315	*	YES	*	NO	*
2Ø38	1 *	1ØØ7	*	NO	*	YES	*
2040	1 *	1ØØ8	*	YES	*	NO	*
2042	1 * 2	*****	***	****	***	*****	**

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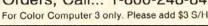
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If you have an idea for the "Wishing Well," submit it to Fred c/o the rainbow. Remember, keep your ideas specific, and don't forget this is basic. All programs resulting from your wishes are for your use, but remain the property of the author.

Since most of the programs in the last few months have been educational programs, it's time to answer the requests of those who have been asking for games. (After all, isn't that really why we all bought computers?)

To achieve this end and to help me through a rather busy part of the year, I decided to go back and modernize one of my very first games, *Meteor Storm*. (Actually the task was bigger than I anticipated.)

#### Adios IMB?

Back in the early '80s when the Color Computer first came out, I started a small software writing venture called Illustrated Memory Banks, or IMB. The first game I wrote in BASIC was called *Meteor Storm*, and it was designed to be a variation on the asteroids-type game.

However, Version 1 of *Meteor Storm* was very slow, even with the high-speed poke. It had no onscreen scoring and had a lengthy listing. After selling a few copies, I revised the program. Version 2 was a little faster and added a long onscreen scoring routine. Still the program moved at a snail's pace. (Do you remember *Snail*?)

I had not touched *Meteor Storm* since late 1981 and the subroutines looked like a real jungle once I took out my old listing. (Now I remember why it is a good idea to keep a version with remarks.) As I suspected, the game was still painfully slow, but over the years I've learned a few tricks to speed things up.

First I cut the scoring subroutine down to less than 10 percent of what it was. This helps speed things up greatly. Then I switched from the original PMODE 4 down to PMODE 0. There is a loss of the artifact

Fred Scerbo is a special needs instructor for the North Adams Public Schools in North Adams, Massachusetts. He holds a master's in education and has published some of the first software available for the Color Computer through his software firm, Illustrated Memory Banks.

Something old and something new

# Meteor Storm 3

#### By Fred B. Scerbo Rainbow Contributing Editor

colors, but what is picked up in speed more than makes up for that. By going to PMODE 0, I could use the PCOPY command to get a flicker-free animation. I no longer needed to undraw each meteor as it grew in size.

Add to that the removal of some needless subroutines by rewriting in straight code, and you end up with the version listed in this article - almost half the length of the original. It is now twice as fast and is relatively easy to type in. You can still add, somewhere in the listing, a high-speed POKE 65495,0 (or POKE65497,0 if you have a CoCo 3). However, don't do this until after you have saved a copy.

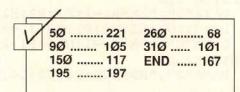
I still believe the best way to understand Extended Color BASIC is by typing in someone else's program. The short listing included with this article fits the bill quite nicely. This game is well-suited to the very young, yet older persons can still enjoy it by using a tougher difficulty level (there are three levels). Upon running the game, select Level 1, 2 or 3 by pressing the appropriate number. You then see a star field with approaching meteors. Use the right joystick and fire button (not the ATARI kind) to take a blast at the target. You'll burn away part of the surface but must hit the meteor at a certain pressure point to turn it into dust. If it gets too close, you take a hit. Five hits and you are dead.

The more advanced levels burn away a smaller part of the meteor. After a while you get the hang of just where to hit the moving targets. After taking five hits, press ENTER to restart the game. That's all there is to it.

#### Conclusion

After looking at the results, I concluded that *Meteor Storm*, even in its earliest form, is a nice little game. If some of you like these results, I may actually update a few more old classics since they are not available anywhere. Maybe we can even see some high scores listed on the scoreboard.

Let me know what you think. In the meantime I am working on completely new material for upcoming issues.



#### The listing: METEOR3

1 REM***********	*
2 REM* METEOR STORM V.3	*
3 REM* BY FRED B. SCERBO	*
4 REM* 6Ø HARDING AVENUE	*
5 REM* NORTH ADAMS, MA Ø1247	*
6 REM* COPYRIGHT (C) 1989	*
7 REM**************	*
1Ø PMODE4,1:PCLSØ:CLEAR5ØØ	
15 CLSØ:PRINTSTRING\$ (32,188) ST	RI
NG\$ (32,2Ø4);	
2Ø FORI=1TO 256 : READ A: PRINTCH	HR
\$(A+128);:NEXT	no.
25 PRINTSTRING\$ (32,195) STRING\$	(3
2,179);	1000
30 PRINT@420," BY FRED B.SCI	ER
,	

35 PRINT@452," COPYRIGHT (C) 1 "; 4Ø PRINT@484," SELECT LEVEL (1 -3) "; 45 DATA61, 60, 59, 49, 62, 61, 56, 61, 60, 60, 61, 53, 60, 60, 62, 60, 61, 52, 62 ,6Ø,6Ø,58,62,6Ø,6Ø,61,52,62,6Ø,6 Ø, 61 5Ø DATA53,,52,59,62,,53,,53,51,5 Ø,,,,,58,,,,59,51,,,58,,,53,48,5 9,51,51,55 55 DATA53,,,52,,,53,,53,,,,,,58 ,,,,58,48,,,58,,,53,48,58,53,51, 6Ø DATA55,5Ø,,,,,55,5Ø,55,51,51, 55,,,49,59,,,49,59,51,51,58,59,5 1,51,55,49,59,48,52,59 65 DATA67, 67, 67, 67, 65, 67, 67, 6 7,67,67,65,67,67,67,66,67,67,67, 67, 65, 67, 67, 65, 67, 67, 33, 35, 35, 7Ø DATA74,,,,68,68,,,74,,68,69,, ,,74,69,64,,69,,74,68,75,78,,74, ,36,,,37 75 DATA76,76,76,76,77,,,,74,,,69 ,,,,74,69,76,78,76,,74,,68,,,74, ,,,44,45 8Ø DATA75, 67, 67, 67, 71, 64, , 65, 75, ,,69,67,67,67,74,71,66,68,67,65, 75,,,,65,75,,37,35,35,39 85 DIMN\$ (9): FORI=ØTO9: READN\$ (I): NEXT 9Ø DATA BR2U5R3D5NL3, BR4NU5BR, BR 2U3R3U2NL3BD5NL3, BR2R3U3NL2U2NL3 BD5, BR2BU3NU2R3U2D5, BR2R3U3L3U2R 3BD5, BR2U5NR3D2R3D3NL3, BR2BU4UR3 D5, BR2U5R3D2NL3D3NL3, BR2BU3NR3U2 95 XA\$="NFUFDLNHGHUENFRD2ULND2GL NENU3HNEUENF2R2NG2F": XB\$="NU2NEN HND2FNRHNGL3EREFDFGLHGHUR2GLDFNE RNU2NERE": XC\$="NU2NL2NDNHNGNF2NE R2NHNUNENR2NFNGD2E2HLHLG2FRFR":G 100 X = (JOYSTK(0) + 6) \* 4 : Y = (JOYSTK(1)+14) \*2: RETURN 105 S(1) = 0:S(2) = 0:S(3) = 011Ø QB\$="CØBRNU5RU5RD5RU5RD5RU5R NL4D2NL4D3L6C1" 115 GS=Ø:PT=Ø 12Ø SL\$=INKEY\$:IF SL\$="1"THEN125 ELSEIF SL\$="2"THEN13ØELSEIF SL\$= "3"THEN135ELSE12Ø 125 UK=6:GOTO14Ø 13Ø UK=4:GOTO14Ø 135 UK=2:GOTO14Ø 14Ø CLSØ: PMODEØ, 3: PCLSØ: SCREENØ, 145 O=RND (71) +55:J=9Ø 15Ø W=RND (144) +56: V=3Ø 155 M=RND (5Ø) +15Ø:K=1ØØ:FORT=1TO 12Ø: A=RND (256): B=RND (168): PSET (A



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J	NOV 84	Data Comm.		5	JUN 88	Music		
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ı			28250	BUT I	JAN 89	Beginners	\$3.95	0
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1	SEP 85	Education	\$3.95	5	APR 89	Business	\$3.95	ō
1	OCT 85	Graphics	\$3.95	5	MAY 89	Printer	\$3.95	0
!	NOV 85	Data Comm.	\$3.95	3	JUN 89	Summer Fun	\$3.95	ö
1	JAN 86			5	JUL 89			
1		Beginners	\$3.95		JOE 99	Anniversary	\$3.95	
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```
,B,5):NEXTT:PCOPY3TO1:PMODEØ,1:S
CREEN1,1
16Ø PMODEØ, 3: DRAW"S8BM6Ø, 186C5L3
U5NR3D2NR2D3BL2UHEUHL2D3NR2D2BL3
EU3HLGD3FRBL5NELHU3ERNFLGD3FBL5N
HREUHGHUERF": PCOPY3TO4: GOSUB330
165 W$=STR$(W):V$=STR$(V):M$=STR
$ (M) : K$=STR$ (K) : O$=STR$ (O) : J$=ST
R$ (J)
170 \text{ S}(1) = \text{S}(1) + 4:\text{S}(2) = \text{S}(2) + 4:\text{S}(3)
=S(3)+4:PCOPY3TO2:PMODEØ.2
175 GOSUB345:SS$="S"+STR$(S(1)):
SZ$="S"+STR$(S(2)):SO$="S"+STR$(
S(3))
18Ø DRAW SS$+"BM"+W$+","+V$+"C5"
+XA$:KS$=SS$
185 DRAW SZ$+"BM"+M$+","+K$+"C5"
+XB$:AZ$=SZ$
19Ø DRAW SO$+"BM"+O$+","+J$+"C5"
+XC$:AO$=SO$:PCOPY2TO1:PMODEØ,1:
SCREEN1,1
195 IFS(1) => 56THEN28ØELSEIFS(2) =
>56THEN28ØELSEIFS(3)=>56THEN28Ø
200 GOSUB100: IFPEEK (339) = 254THEN
225
2Ø5 IF PPOINT (W, V) =ØTHEN235
21Ø IF PPOINT (M, K) =ØTHEN25Ø
215 IF PPOINT(O, J) = ØTHEN265
22Ø GOTO165
225 LINE (Ø, 169) - (X, Y), PSET: LINE-
(Ø, 169), PRESET: LINE (252, 169) - (X,
Y), PSET: LINE-(252, 169), PRESET: PL
AY"O5T255CG":FORI=2TO UK STEP2:C
IRCLE (X, Y), I, Ø: NEXT: GOTO 205
23Ø LINE(188,192) - (X+2,Y), PRESET
:LINE (252, 192) - (X+2, Y), PRESET:CI
RCLE (X-2,Y), 2, Ø:CIRCLE (X+2,Y), 2,
Ø:CIRCLE(X,Y),2,Ø:RETURN
235 DRAWSS$:DRAW"BM"+W$+","+V$:D
RAW"CØ"+XAS:GOSUB325
24Ø M1=M1+25:S(1)=Ø:GS=GS+25:GOS
UB33Ø
245 W=RND (144) +56: V=3Ø: GOTO165
25Ø DRAWSZ$:DRAW"BM"+M$+","+K$:D
RAW"CØ"+XB$:GOSUB325
255 M1=M1+25:S(2)=Ø:GS=GS+25:GOS
UB330
26Ø M=RND (5Ø) +15Ø: K=1ØØ: GOTO165
265 DRAWSO$:DRAW"BM"+O$+","+J$:D
RAW"CØ"+XC$:GOSUB325
27Ø M1=M1+25:S(3)=Ø:GS=GS+25:GOS
UB33Ø
275 O=RND (71) +55:J=9Ø:GOTO165
28Ø FORI=1TO2:PMODEØ,1:SCREEN1,Ø
:PLAY"03T255FC01DC":PMODEØ,1:SCR
EEN1, 1: NEXT: IFS (1) => 56THEN S(1) =
ØELSEIF S(2)=>56THEN S(2)=ØELSEI
F S(3) = > 56THEN S(3) = \emptyset
285 PT=PT+1:GOSUB34Ø:IFPT=5THEN3
29Ø PMODEØ, 1:SCREENØ, 1:GOTO16Ø:D
```

RAWKS\$+"BM"+W\$+","+V\$+"C@"+XA\$:D RAWAZ\$+"BM"+M\$+","+K\$+XB\$:DRAWAO \$+"BM"+0\$+","+J\$+XC\$:GOTO16Ø 295 PMODEØ, 1:PCLS:SCREEN1, 1 3ØØ SOUND15Ø, 6:PMODEØ, 1:SOUND15Ø ,6:SCREEN1,Ø:SOUND15Ø,6:PMODEØ,1 :PCLS:SCREEN1,1:GOTO145 3Ø5 PMODEØ, 1:SOUND176, 1Ø:SCREEN1 ,Ø:SOUND147,1Ø:SCREEN1,1:SOUND17 6,1Ø:SCREEN1,Ø:SOUND147,1Ø:SCREE N1,1:SOUND176,10:SCREEN1,0:SOUND 147, 10: PMODEØ, 1: PCLS: SCREEN1, 1:G OTO145 31Ø PMODEØ, 3:SCREEN1, 1 315 SCREEN1, 1 32Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN 32ØELSERUN 325 FORI=1TO2:PMODEØ,1:SCREEN1,Ø :PLAY"O3L255BCBCO1BCBC":PMODEØ, 1 :SCREEN1, 1:NEXT:RETURN 33Ø PCOPY4TO3:MS\$=STR\$(M1):MK=LE N(MS\$)-1:MS\$=RIGHT\$(MS\$,MK):FORI D=1TO MK: A(ID)=VAL(MID\$(MS\$, ID, 1 )):NEXTID 335 PMODEØ, 3:LINE(62, 188) - (13Ø, 1 74), PRESET, BF: DRAW"S8BM64, 187"+Q \$:FORSW=1TOID-1:DRAWN\$ (A(SW))+Q\$ :NEXTSW:RETURN 34Ø PMODEØ, 3:SOUND15Ø, 1:DRAW"S8B M162,186C5U5D2R3U2D5BR3NU5BR4U5L 2NDR4NDL2D5BR5NHREUHGHUERF": DRAW "S8BM21Ø, 187"+QB\$+N\$ (PT): RETURN 345 IF S(1) > 57THEN S(1) = 56ELSEIF S(2) > 57THEN S(2) = 56ELSEIF S(3) >57THEN S(3) = 5635Ø RETURN

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Spelling is often a dry and boring subject for elementary school students. Many dread learning a new list each week, so teachers often try to present alternate ways of learning such as scrambles, crosswords and secret codes. The belief is that the greater the number of word activities the student is presented with, the more familiar the words become.

I have written a program that puts spelling words into a secret code. The student's task is to decipher words correctly in the shortest amount of time.

A list of spelling words is entered in the data lines. Start off the program by entering the words for numbers one through twenty. This list of numbers is just a sample to illustrate how the program operates. Substitute your own word list for ours when you key in the program. This gives the program meaning for your child or students. If no spelling list is available, a list of famous people or places, science words, math terms, computer terms or any other list of homogeneous words is suitable.

When entering your own data, be certain to place a comma between each entry except for the last one in each data statement.

Steve Blyn teaches both exceptional and gifted children, holds two master's degrees, and has won awards for the design of programs to aid the handicapped. He owns Computer Island and lives in Staten Island, New York:

#### Suspenseful spelling lessons

# Cracking Codes

#### By Steve Blyn Rainbow Contributing Editor

Do not put a comma after DATA. Also, let the computer know the total number of items in the data statements. This is accomplished by altering the value of the variable N on Line 30.

The program contains a routine for a substitution of letters that represents a secret code. The code offsets each letter with the letter 13 values away from it. For example, the letter A becomes the letter N, and the letter N becomes the letter A. This proceeds throughout the alphabet and becomes the code.

This switching of letters by the computer is accomplished through the use of the ASCII values built into the computer. Each letter has a corresponding CHRS or ASCII number. To test this out, type PRINT

CHR\$ (65) and press ENTER. The computer returns the letter A. Next try PRINT CHR\$ (90). The letter Z is displayed when you press the ENTER key.

Our code is printed out on the left side of the screen. The code must be seen for the child to decipher the intended spelling word. It is printed by lines 100 and 110. CHR\$ (L) represents each letter. The value of L begins at 65 to print out the letter A and is incremented by 1 as it proceeds throughout the alphabet.

Line 200 alters the letters of one of the spelling words to fit the code. If the real letter is between A and M, the computer prints out the letter 13 values *higher* in the alphabet. If the letter is between N and Z, then the letter 13 positions *lower* in the alphabet is displayed. The student is then asked to determine and type in the real spelling word.

A timer is included in the program to add an extra measure of interest. Each student should soon be able to figure out all of the spelling words. The extra challenge of speed should help to focus attention on the program for a longer period of time.

Save the program after you have used it for a list of words. When you have compiled a new list to enter, load the program and change the data lines and the value of N on Line 30. Then save your new list. An endless number of lists can be saved and used later for review purposes if needed.

0

#### The listing: CODEWORD

```
10 REM"SPELLING WORD CODE"
20 REM"STEVE BLYN, COMPUTER ISLAN
D, STATEN ISLAND, NY, 1989"
3Ø XY=RND (-TIMER): N=2Ø:TIMER=Ø
4Ø DIM A$ (N)
5Ø FOR T- 1 TO N: READ A$ (T) : NEXT
60 CLS:PRINT@0, "code
                         code word
   spelling word";
7Ø R$=STRING$ (32,175)
8Ø PRINT@32, RS;
9Ø L-65:R-64:S-66
100 FOR T=1 TO 13:PRINT@R, CHR$ (L
); "-": R=R+32: L=L+1: NEXT T
110 FOR T=1 TO 13:PRINT@S, CHR$ (L
):S=S+32:L=L+1:NEXT T
12Ø FOR T=Ø TO 12:POKE1Ø91+(T*32
),175:NEXT T
13Ø FOR T=1475 TO 15Ø3:POKE T,17
5:NEXT T
14Ø FOR TT=1 TO 5
15Ø PRINT@68+M, TT;
160 X=RND (N): Y=LEN (A$ (X))
17Ø FOR T= 1 TO Y
18Ø BS=MIDS (AS (X), T, 1)
19Ø P=ASC (B$)
200 IF P>77 THEN P=P-13 ELSE P=P
```

```
+13:REM THIS IS WHERE THE SWITCH
 OCCURS
21Ø PLAY"L8ØBAG"
220 PRINT CHR$ (P);
23Ø NEXT T
24Ø PRINT@81+M, ""; :LINEINPUT G$
25Ø IF G$=A$(X) THEN PLAY"L8CDEF
GGG": CR=CR+1
26Ø IF G$<>A$(X) THEN SOUND 10,3
:PRINT@81+M, A$ (X)
27Ø M=M+64
28Ø NEXT TT
29Ø FOR T=1 TO 5:PLAY"L2ØCEG":NE
XT T:PRINT@392, "YOU DID"; CR; "COR
RECT":
300 TM=INT (TIMER/60):PRINT@426,"
IN"; TM; "SECONDS.";
31Ø PRINT@488, "PRESS 'e' OR 'c'"
32Ø EN$-INKEY$
33Ø IF ENS="E" THEN 34Ø ELSE IF
ENS="C" THEN RUN ELSE 32Ø
34Ø CLS: END
350 DATA ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE
, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN
36Ø DATA ELEVEN, TWELVE, THIRTEEN,
FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN, SEVENTE
EN, EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN, TWENTY
```

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#### Delphi Bureau

The database contains many different program types specific to the CoCo. For example, some programs downloaded are stored in tokenized BASIC format. When I say a program is tokenized or compressed BASIC, I mean it is in the same form that would appear if you typed in a BASIC program from the keyboard and then typed (C)SAVE "filename". BASIC replaces keywords such as PRINT OF PAINT with a one-character token. Since several characters are replaced with a single one, resulting in a smaller file, the term compressed BASIC is used. However, the term tokenized is also often used.

BASIC tokenizes in order to save space and make program execution faster. Every time BASIC encounters a token, it executes code already existing in your computer. When you have a BASIC program in your computer, it exists in tokenized format.

The other common way to store a BASIC program is in ASCII format, which you can do by typing (c) SAVE "filename", A. The, A at the end of that line tells your computer to save the program to tape or disk in ASCII (or text) format. By ASCII and/or text, I mean the type of characters (characters/letters that can be seen and recognized) you see on the screen when you tell BASIC to list a program.

You can experiment with a few of your programs by taking a BASIC program you've saved to tape/disk and loading it into the buffer of your terminal program. Now view the buffer — there are all sorts of colored blocks, weird symbols and characters. This garbage is the BASIC program in tokenized format.

Now load into the buffer a BASIC program that's been saved in ASCII format. When you view the buffer this time, you can read everything.

For many technical reasons Delphi stores RAINBOW ON TAPE/DISK files in tokenized format. Occasionally there is a tokenized BASIC program in the main database, but this is the exception to the rule and happens only when conditions dictate a tokenized format such as an end-packed code or long line lengths.

Don Hutchison is an electrical engineer and lives in Birmingham, Alabama. He works as a senior project engineer involved in the design of industrial control systems. On Delphi, Don is the Database Manager of the RAINBOW CoCo SIG. His Delphi username is DONHUTCHISON.

Why won't that down-loaded program run?

# Tokenized BASIC

#### By Don Hutchison Rainbow Contributing Editor

Suppose you download a tokenized BA-SIC program and save it to disk as the wrong file type. You can correct the mistake by loading the program into the buffer of your terminal program (assuming you haven't altered it) and resaving it as a tokenized or compressed BASIC program. All BASIC programs in the Rainbow topic area of the databases are stored in tokenized format, with the exception of BASFIX and TAPCNV. These two programs are utilities designed to help tape-users, so it doesn't do much good to upload them in disk-tokenized BASIC format. In other database areas the BASIC programs are ASCII unless the group description reads otherwise.

#### Conferences

Color Computer and OS-9 SIG Group Manager Jim Reed (JIMREED) says, "Even though informal get-togethers are a nightly occurrence in our conference area, we have decided to experiment with regularly scheduled formal conferences.

"We've seen that conferences announced in advance have had notable success in other SIGs, so we're asking some established experts and 'CoCo celebrities' to select some specific date and time slots," says Jim, "even though many of the potential hosts are on almost nightly as it is."

The conferences take place on the first Monday of every month at 10 p.m. EDT. Noted programmer Steve Bjork (6809ER) was the first guest in the series. Reed

## **Database Report**

By Gregory A. Law CoCo SIG Database Manager

In the General Information section Brian Wright (POLTERGEIST) contributed a series of messages written by Ron Dinse that describes several differences between the Intel and the Motorola microprocessors. Mitch Thompson (MADWAND) posted a picture file by Larry Olson describing how to put your CoCo inside an IBM PC/XT case. and Version 2.1 of Sled, a full-screen text editor. Mike Sweet (DODGECOLT) uploaded Version 1.2 of Ed, a simple fullscreen text editor for OS-9 Level II. John Sebella (FORBIN1) gave us Version 2.03 of Galactic Conflict, Journey II that fixes a bug or two and adds some new features. Raymond Mayeux (RAYMAYEUX) posted a program to read monthly data files and give a report of events that happened on a given day, as well as a quote-of-the-day program giving a random quote from a user-defined file and a program that reads multiple-choice question-and-answer files you create.

In the Utilities section Mitch Thompson uploaded a program that converts codes imbedded in an ASCII file to OS-9 Level II graphics codes - great for creating colorized text files — and chipped in the source code to the Zmodem file transfer engine ready to be added to your terminal program. Roger Krupski (HARDWAREHACK) gave us a warm-boot program that emulates pressing the Reset button and a cold-boot program that emulates turning the power off and on. Zack Sessions (ZACKSESSIONS) posted an update to Super Directory that fixes a problem with nonstandard window sizes and donated a command to append several files to a single file. Tim Koonce (TIMKOONCE) supplied an alias command that allows you to run complex command lines with a single word. Steve Ottofy (SHOTTOFY) contributed a disassembler that creates source code for either the ASM or RMA assembler. Merle Kemmerly

commented, "Steve is one of the top game programmers for the Tandy Color Computer, and we're pleased to have him as our first conference guest."

Bjork, who has a number of action games marketed by Tandy as well as his own software company, held his first conferences June 5, July 3 and August 7. They included a question-and-answer period, concentrating the discussion on various aspects of action game programming on the 6809. The CoCo SIG conferences last about an hour.

Another conference host whose time slot will soon be announced is Bill Vergona of Cer-Comp. Jim Reed says that even though staffers like Marty Goodman, Rick Adams, Tim Koonce, Eddie Kuns, Greg Law and Don Hutchison are online nightly, some of them may elect to host regularly scheduled conferences too. Watch THE RAIN-BOW for details as others hosts join us for regular conferences on the CoCo and OS-9 SIGs.

#### Classifieds

Another new feature in the CoCo SIG and OS-9 Online is the Classified Ads. While this facility has been available on Delphi for some time, it has just been added in these two SIGs. Group Manager Jim Reed reports, "New ads are coming in every day. Until now we have encouraged people to list merchandise for sale right in Forum since we consider this information to be a service to our members. But having a separate section brings it all together."

The new CoCo and OS-9 Classifieds section is restricted to hardware only and to private individuals, not businesses. There is no charge for placing an ad, and you can also run an ad for items wanted. Jim says that the Items Wanted classification is just as popular as the For Sale section because certain discontinued items are sometimes difficult to locate.

Creating an ad is simple. "You just follow the prompts," says Reed, "and then the new ad is posted as soon as a staff member has a chance to review it. That's usually within a period of hours."

If you see an item of interest, you contact the advertiser by mail to settle on price or ask any questions. The ad is removed after the sale or after 90 days, whichever occurs first. "All of us have this or that lying around unused, but it is usually so much trouble to place an ad locally that we just let it gather dust," says Jim. "But since this is so easy to do, and the ad is targeted

to people who have a known interest in the Tandy Color Computer, not just the general public at large, we think the advertiser will be spared the types of off-the-wall telephone calls one can get when advertising in mass media." Besides, the price is certainly

#### Orchestra-90 and Disk

Several SIG users recently purchased the Orchestra-90 Pak at a greatly-reduced price, only to find they had difficulties using the Pak with a CoCo 3. Naturally they turned to the Forum section of the Rainbow SIGs for help.

Mike Ward (MIKEWARD), a musician himself, quickly replied, "My Orchestra-90 Pak has worked with my CoCo 3 and disk drive since I got it. If you look at the docs, you see that you have to enter a D at the opening screen to engage the disk mode. There is also a high-speed mode that can be switched in by pressing SHIFT-ENTER at the very first screen."

The CoCo SIG's database contains many Orchestra-90 music files you can download. The procedure is a little tricky, but it is easy to follow once you're used to it. The problem occurs because Orchestra-90 files are stored in your computer (and on disk or

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tape) in a special binary format, even though they are actually ASCII files.

The usual procedure is to process your Orchestra-90 file through an Orchestra-90-to-ASCII converter program before you upload it. This also means you need to use the reverse procedure after downloading an Orchestra-90 file from the SIG's database. You need to conversion utility called OCNVRT to convert the ASCII file back to Orchestra-90's internal format.

Mike Ward has graciously posted his OCNVRT utility for just these purposes. OCNVRT is available in the Utilities, Music and Rainbow topics of the database.

#### **Getting a DATE**

Want to know about a really neat new command on Delphi? It's the /DATE slash command. The /DATE function has always been available, yet it's been enhanced just recently to show the users some additional information, mostly concerning holidays.

For example, if you want to know how a day is billed on your account, just use the /DATE command:

/DATE Dec 25

Delphi responds, "Monday December 25, 1989, is billed like a Sunday because it's Christmas Day." So if you need to know on what day of the week a date falls, you can also determine that information from the /DATE command.

However, keep in mind that /DATE may generate confusing answers. For example: /DATE JUL 3 causes Delphi to respond, "Monday, July 3, 1989, is billed like a Friday because the next day is Independence Day."

Now if anyone understands how being "billed like a Friday" differs from being "billed like a Monday," he or she is invited to conduct the conference on "Advanced Use of /DATE" to be held on the next Delphi holiday that is "billed like a Thursday."

#### **Chatting With Other Computers**

It's not hard for you to chat over the phone lines with your apple-headed friend. You don't really need to use a BBS program unless you want to.

Just use your normal terminal program, but set it up for half-duplex and insert line-feeds. If you're using *Mikeyterm*, you can do this easily from the Parameters menu.

The only other requirement is that one of you must set your modem to *auto answer*. For Hayes-compatible modems, use the AT SO command (for example, AT SO=1). You should see the AA LED illuminated on your modem.

If both of you use terminal programs that support Xmodem, file transfer is also possible. Naturally one computer's programs won't work on the other computer, but you can transfer ASCII files between the two machines. Expect to see some weird things from an Apple, however. As I remember, Apple pads the last Xmodem block with a strange fill character. The fill character represents the number of significant data bytes in the last block or something similar.

Remember that 24-hour help is always available online. No matter how small or insignificant your problem may seem, there is probably someone available to help you. After all, remember that the Rainbow SIGs boast a membership in excess of 7000 members nationwide!

- Don Hutchison

(TOOK3) has furnished *TelStar* Version 3.2.4, which features hot keys, macros, virtual buffers and numerous other capabilities. **Brad Neuberg** (FIDGET) donated the source code to the Fido BBS for those of you interested in converting it from MS-DOS to OS-9.

In the Graphics and Music section, Jason Ruddock (JAYR) posted the Beatles' "Hey Jude" in *UltiMuse* format. Tim Koonce submitted a graphics demo that creates string art with a lot of different options to create strange effects and a graphics display utility that displays VEF, MDE, CM3 and a common variant of MGE called "640 Format."

Brian Wright chipped in several sound files for the *Play* utility, including Disruptor Blasts, a General Quarters alarm and a sample from the movie *The Terminator*. Zack Sessions posted *Mixup*, a variant to the Concentration game written by Doug Langcamp and several VEF format pictures, originally PMODE 4 monochrome images, colorized with *Max9*. Jim Buck (COCOROGUE) contributed "Snowbird," "California Girls" and several other *UltiMuse III* songs set up for a Yamaha PSS-480 synthesizer.

#### CoCo SIG

In the General Information section **Don Hutchison** (DONHUTCHISON) donated a
complete up-to-date listing of all the local
access numbers for Telenet. **Gay Crawford** 

(GAYCRAWFORD) contributed a list of 40 lawn-care pesticides and their known health hazards. Also included is a list of publications and organizations offering advice on chemical-free lawn care. Frances Calcraft (FRACALCRAFT) chipped in an article about fixing bugs in auto-starting programs.

In the CoCo 3 Graphics section Eric Stringer (NES) chipped in the new Batman logo written in BASIC. Bob Wharton (BOBWHARTON) furnished the movie logos for Ghostbusters II and Batman done with Color Max Deluxe. Erik Swenson (ERIKS) submitted five graphics shorties, each creating interesting designs. Dan Shargel (TRIUMPH) posted a Color Max 3 double-page file of his letter read on Late Night With David Letterman. Travis King (KING1) uploaded several MacPaint pictures including Vanna White, Brooke Shields, the Texas Diller armadillo, the orbiting Space Shuttle, and Scrooge McDuck in his money bin. Mike Martin (MPMARTIN) supplied four visages, two faces and two skulls in PIX format and some Atari ST graphics images of such favorites as Ronald Reagan and Madonna. Pete Ellison (PETEELLISON) contributed a GIF image of Space Ace taken by Brian Rhoden with the Rascan video digitizer and a digitized picture of Madonna (also taken with the Rascan video digitizer), saved in MGE format. Robert Louden (KURSE) gave us a

program to be used on a 512K CoCo in conjunction with the GIF viewer to effectively increase the vertical resolution.

In the Utilities and Applications section Brian Barnes (ROBOFIGHTER) contributed a program for searching and replacing strings in ASCII BASIC files. Robert Pierce (RPIERCE) chipped in with a disk directory utility for the CoCo 3 with an RGB monitor. Hadley Hazen (HAZE) gave us a utility that prints directories on a DMP-130 printer. John Beveridge (JOHNTORONTO) donated an archive tool that extracts files from several MS-DOS and most CoCo archive formats.

In the Games section Kelly Thompson (KMTHOMPSON) submitted a slight revision of the popular *Vulcan* game by FIRE-FLY to include enhanced color and the "nowin scenario." Marty Goodman (MAR-TYGOODMAN) supplied a complete description of the process for transferring the game *Malcolm Mortar* to disk.

In the Music and Sound section **Matt Martin** (JOECOOL) uploaded a *Bells and Whistles* version of Johan Pachelbel's *Canon* in D.

In the Telecommunications section Matt Martin contributed a modified parameter loader written by Bell Haesslein for *GETerm* Version 2.5.



### XTEAM & OS-9

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# Novices Niche



THE RAINBOW is a teaching environment and we realize that the majority of our readers will always be beginners. In our continuing effort to always keep the new user in mind, and in addition to the many beginner feature articles and programs published in every issue, "Novices Niche" contains shorter BASIC program listings that entertain as well as help the new user gain expertise in all aspects of the Color Computer: graphics, music, games, utilities, education, programming, etc.

## Music

### Marynote by Jon Hobson

16K ECB

Marynote plays "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and displays one note at a time on the PMODE 4 graphics screen while playing that note. It uses the treble clef scale. Now you can enjoy this song, while learning what notes it actually plays. Remember, from the bottom line to the top space the notes are as follows: E F G A B C D E F G.

#### The Listing: MARYNOTE

Ø ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC 1Ø CLS 2Ø GOSUB25Ø 3Ø PMODE 4,1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS 4Ø FORT=1ØTO5ØSTEP1Ø:LINE(1Ø,T)-(245, T), PSET: NEXTT 5Ø LINE (1Ø, 1Ø) - (1Ø, 5Ø), PSET: LINE (245,1Ø) - (245,5Ø), PSET: LINE (1Ø,7  $\emptyset$ ) - (1 $\emptyset$ , 11 $\emptyset$ ), PSET: LINE (245, 7 $\emptyset$ ) - (2 45,11Ø), PSET 6Ø FORT=7ØTO11ØSTEP1Ø:LINE(1Ø,T) -(245,T), PSET: NEXTT: FORT=13ØT017  $\emptyset$ STEP1 $\emptyset$ :LINE(1 $\emptyset$ ,T)-(185,T),PSET: 7Ø LINE (11Ø, 1Ø) - (11Ø, 5Ø), PSET: LI NE (18Ø, 1Ø) - (18Ø, 5Ø), PSET: LINE (11 Ø,7Ø)-(11Ø,11Ø),PSET:LINE(18Ø,7Ø )-(18Ø,11Ø), PSET:LINE(1Ø,13Ø)-(1 Ø, 17Ø), PSET 8Ø LINE (18Ø, 13Ø) - (18Ø, 17Ø), PSET: LINE (185, 13Ø) - (185, 17Ø), PSET: LIN E(110,130) - (110,170), PSET 9Ø LINE (1Ø, 1Ø) - (1Ø, 5Ø), PSET: LINE (245,1Ø) - (245,5Ø), PSET 100 DRAW"BM25, 105; XA\$;" 11Ø DRAW"BM25,45;XA\$;" 12Ø DRAW"BM25,165;XA\$;" 13Ø DRAW"BM5Ø, 15; XHD\$;"

14Ø PLAY"E" 15Ø DRAW"BM65,2Ø;XHD\$;":PLAY"D": DRAW"BM8Ø, 25; XHU\$; ":PLAY"C":DRAW "BM95, 20; XHD\$; ": PLAY"D" 16Ø DRAW"BM12Ø, 15; XHD\$; ": PLAY"E" :DRAW"BM135, 15; XHD\$; ":PLAY"E":DR AW"BM15Ø, 15; XHD\$; ":PLAY"E" 17Ø DRAW"BM165,17;XHR\$;":PLAY"P5 18Ø DRAW"BM19Ø, 2Ø; XHD\$; ": PLAY"D" :DRAW"BM2Ø5, 2Ø; XHD\$; ":PLAY"D":DR AW"BM22Ø, 2Ø; XHD\$; ":PLAY"D":DRAW" BM235, 22; XHR\$; ": PLAY "P5" 19Ø DRAW"BM5Ø, 75; XHD\$; ":PLAY"E": DRAW"BM65, 65; XHD\$; ":PLAY"G":DRAW "BM8Ø, 65; XHD\$; ":PLAY"G":DRAW"BM9 5,67;XHR\$;":PLAY"P5" 200 DRAW"BM120,75;XHD\$;":PLAY"E" :DRAW"BM135,80;XHD\$; ":PLAY"D":DR AW"BM15Ø, 85; XHU\$; ":PLAY"C":DRAW" BM165,80;XHD\$;":PLAY"D" 21Ø DRAW"BM19Ø,75;XHD\$;":PLAY"E" :DRAW"BM2Ø5,75;XHD\$;":PLAY"E":DR AW"BM22Ø,75;XHD\$;":PLAY"E":DRAW" BM235,75; XHD\$; ":PLAY"E" 22Ø DRAW"BM45,14Ø;XHD\$;":PLAY"D" :DRAW"BM60,140;XHD\$;":PLAY"D":DR AW"BM75, 135; XHD\$; ":PLAY"E":DRAW" BM9Ø, 14Ø; XHD\$; ":PLAY"D" 23Ø DRAW"BM12Ø,145;XHU\$;":PLAY"C ":DRAW"BM135,143;XDW\$;":PLAY"P15 24Ø GOTO24Ø 25Ø A\$="U3ØR3F2D3G4L2G6D8F3R8E3U 5H4L3G4D3F3R2E2U2" 26Ø HD\$="U1D2F1R3E1U2H1L3G1D1Ø" 27Ø HU\$="U1D2F1R3E1U2H1L3G1U7" 28Ø HR\$="L3R7L2U3L3D3" 29Ø DW\$="L3R7L2D3L3U3D3R3U3R2BR3 BD2R1" 300 RETURN

## Graphics

# Computer Aided Design by Evan Haveman



This program demonstrates CAD (Computer Aided Design) at a minimal level. The instructions are simple. When you first run the program, a question mark appears. Just type in a draw string and that becomes your symbol number 0; then 1; then 2, etc. If you don't want any special symbols, just press ENTER. The following is a description of all the keys used in the program:

T=move diagonally up and to the left

Y=move up

U=move diagonally up and to the right

G=move left

H=move right

V=move diagonally down and to the left

B=move down

N=move diagonally down and to the right

C=change color

Q=clear screen

0-9=draw previously made symbol

I have set the drawing cursor to move ten steps in the required

direction, but you can change the number of steps by changing the 10 in lines 50 through 120 to the number of steps you prefer.

#### The Listing: MINICAD

Ø ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC

\*\*\*M I N I C A D\*\*\*

BY EVAN HAVEMAN

1 C=Ø

2 NU\$="123456789Ø"

1Ø ON BRK GOTO 17Ø

2Ø POKE 65497, Ø

21 WIDTH 4Ø

22 INPUT D1\$:INPUT D2\$:INPUT D3\$

:INPUT D4\$:INPUT D5\$:INPUT D6\$:I

NPUT D7\$:INPUT D8\$:INPUT D9\$:INP

UT DØ\$

3Ø RGB:HSCREEN2:PALETTEØ,Ø

4Ø I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$="" THEN 4Ø

5Ø IF I\$="T" THEN M\$="-1Ø,-1Ø":G

OTO 15Ø

6Ø IF I\$="Y" THEN M\$="+Ø,-10":GO

TO 15Ø

7Ø IF I\$="U" THEN M\$="+1Ø,-1Ø":G

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```
OTO 15Ø

8Ø IF I$="G" THEN M$="-1Ø, +Ø":GO

TO 15Ø

9Ø IF I$="H" THEN M$="+1Ø, +Ø":GO

TO 15Ø

1ØØ IF I$="V" THEN M$="-1Ø, +1Ø":

GOTO 15Ø

11Ø IF I$="B" THEN M$="+Ø, +1Ø":G

OTO 15Ø

12Ø IF I$="N" THEN M$="+0, +1Ø":

GOTO 15Ø

13Ø IF I$="N" THEN M$="+1Ø, +1Ø":

GOTO 15Ø

13Ø IF I$="C" THEN C=C+1:IF C>15

THEN C=Ø:HDRAW "C"+STR$(C) ELSE

HDRAW "C"+STR$(C):GOTO 4Ø

14Ø IF I$="Q" THEN HCLSØ:GOTO 4Ø

141 ON INSTR(NU$, I$) GOSUB 2ØØ1,
```

```
2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,20
08,2009,2000
142 GOTO 4Ø
15Ø HDRAW "M"+M$+"C"+STR$(C)
16Ø GOTO 4Ø
17Ø RGB:WIDTH 8Ø:POKE65496,Ø:END
2000 HDRAW DØ$: RETURN
2001 HDRAW D1$:RETURN
2002 HDRAW D2$:RETURN
2003 HDRAW D3$:RETURN
2004 HDRAW D45:RETURN
2005 HDRAW D5$:RETURN
2006 HDRAW D65: RETURN
2007 HDRAW D7$: RETURN
2008 HDRAW D8$:RETURN
2009 HDRAW D9$: RETURN
```

# SprayCan by Joseph Pendell

16K ECB

Spraycan is a graphics program that draws a special pattern positioned by the right joystick each time the fire button is pressed. The best effect is when using a composite monitor or TV, so the artifact colors show up. Also, the speed-up poke causes better joystick response. If your computer cannot take the speed-up poke, delete Line 30. A tip for using the program is to hold down the joystick button while moving the joystick in a small circle, causing a cluster to be drawn. Two changes are required to use the program on a CoCo 3. First, change Line 30 to POKE 65497, 0. Second, change Line 180 to IF BUTTON (0) =1 THEN GET (X,Y) - (X+9,Y+9), B.

#### The Listing: SPRAYCAN

```
Ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC

1Ø REM SPRAYCAN

2Ø REM BY JOSEPH PENDELL

3Ø POKE 65495,Ø

4Ø DIM A(1Ø),B(1Ø)
```

```
5Ø PMODE4,1:PCLS
6Ø FORI=1 TO 2Ø:READ X, Y:PSET(X,
Y):NEXT I
7Ø DATA 2,0,4,0,6,0,8,1,1,2,3,2,
6,2,9,3
8Ø DATA Ø,4,2,4,7,4,4,5,9,5,Ø,6,
6,6
9Ø DATA 3,7,8,7,1,8,6,8,4,9
100 \text{ GET}(0,0) - (9,9), A, G
11Ø PCLS
12Ø GET (Ø, Ø) - (9, 9), B
13Ø SCREEN 1,1
14Ø XØ=Ø:YØ=Ø
15Ø X=JOYSTK(Ø)/63*245:Y=JOYSTK(
1)/63*181
16Ø IF X<>XØ OR Y<>YØ THEN PUT(X
\emptyset, Y\emptyset) - (X\emptyset+9, Y\emptyset+9), B: X\emptyset=X: Y\emptyset=Y: GE
T(X,Y) - (X+9,Y+9),B
17Ø PUT(X,Y)-(X+9,Y+9),A,OR
18Ø IF (PEEK (6528Ø) = 126 OR PEEK (
6528\emptyset) = 254) THEN GET (X, Y) - (X+9, Y
+9),B
19Ø GOTO 15Ø
```

# Fun With Fractals by Andre Needham



I know, a lot of you are saying, "what are fractals, and why are they fun?" Well, I'll tell you. Fractals are images generated using the methods of fractal geometry, using iterative (repetitive) functions. Sounds too technical? Don't worry, the two programs below can be typed in and run with little or no mathematical knowledge of the underlying concepts.

Fractals are fun because they are an easy way to draw natural looking objects, such as trees, clouds or, in the case of my first program, mountains. They can also be used to produce unnatural objects such as the Mandelbrot or Julia sets, as my second program demonstrates.

The first program, *Fractmtn*, produces a mountain with a snowy peak and patches of snow farther from the peak. Just type the listing in and run it. You are asked to enter your monitor type (C for Composite, R for RGB), and in less than a minute the program begins drawing small triangles calculated from one large one. It does this by splitting it up and moving the endpoints of the pieces around randomly. Sometimes a triangle is too small and the program misses when it attempts to paint the triangle. This results in what looks like a disaster; as the program continues, however, the rest of the mountain is drawn correctly.

When the mountain is finished, the program begins calculating a new mountain. To stop this cycle, press BREAK or just let it run and watch more mountains grow.

The second program, *Juliaset*, produces strange-colored patterns of an apparently random type. However, they are not actually

random, but generated from an imaginary (in the mathematical sense only; it does exist) iterative function.

To get going, just type the program in and run it. The computer asks you to press 1 for low iterations, or 2 for high iterations. Basically, Option 1 draws faster (about four hours on the average), but with less detail. Option 2 takes about eight hours (You might want to run it overnight with your disk drive and monitor turned off.) and offers more fine detail.

Next you must input the x and y coordinates that the set will be drawn from. These should both be between -1.5 and 1.5. Three sets that produce more unusual patterns are .320, -.0430; -.74543, .11301; and -1.350,0. If you want to see a Julia set without waiting eight hours, there is one pictured in the *National Geographic* (June '89, Page 750). This is a more detailed mirror image of the first set of coordinates listed above. Above it on the same page is the Mandelbrot set, and on the next page are some very detailed fractal mountains.

Once the program finishes drawing the picture, it stays in an infinite loop until you press BREAK. If you want to save the resulting picture from either program, you might try the listing in Bill Bernico's "Basically Speaking" column (January '89 issue, Page 84).

#### Listing 1: FRACTMIN

```
Ø ' COPYRIGHT 1989
                         FALSOFT, INC
5 ' FRACTAL MOUNTAIN PROGRAM
6 ' BY ANDRE NEEDHAM
7 ' P.O. BOX 2516
8 ' RENTON, WA 98056
1Ø DIMX(32,32),Y(32,32):ON BRK G
OTO 34Ø
2Ø INPUT"(C) OMPOSITE OR (R) GB";Q
$:PRINT"JUST A MINUTE..."
3Ø POKE65497, Ø: I=5: II=32: R=.4
4\emptyset \times (\emptyset,\emptyset) = 16\emptyset : Y(\emptyset,\emptyset) = 2\emptyset : X(II,\emptyset) =
31\emptyset:Y(II,\emptyset)=14\emptyset:X(\emptyset,II)=1\emptyset:Y(\emptyset,I
I) = 14\emptyset
5Ø FORT=I TO1 STEP-1:Q=2^T
6Ø A=Ø:B=Ø
7\emptyset AA=A+Q:A2=A+Q/2:X(A2,B)=(X(A,
B) + X (AA, B)) / 2 + RND (2 * Q + 1) - Q - 1 : Y (A
(2,B) = (Y(A,B) + Y(AA,B))/2 + (RND(2*Q))
+1)-Q-1)*R 'ACROSS
8\emptyset A=A+Q::IF INT(A+B+.\emptyset1)=II THE
N A=Ø:B=B+O:IFB>II THEN 100
9Ø GOTO7Ø
100 A=0:B=0
11\emptyset BB=B+Q:B2=B+Q/2:X(A,B2)=(X(A
(A, B) + X(A, BB) / 2 + RND(2 * Q + 1) - Q - 1 : Y(
A,B2) = (Y(A,B) + Y(A,BB))/2 + (RND(2*
Q+1)-Q-1)*R
                 'DOWN
12\emptyset B=B+Q:IF INT(A+B+.\emptyset1)=II THE
NB=Ø:A=A+Q:IFA>II THEN 14Ø
13Ø GOTO11Ø
14Ø A=Ø:B=Ø
15Ø AA=A+Q:BB=B+Q:A2=A+Q/2:B2=B+
0/2
16\emptyset X(A2,B2) = (X(AA,B) + X(A,BB))/2
+RND(2*Q+1)-Q-1:Y(A2,B2)=(Y(AA,B)
)+Y(A,BB))/2+(RND(2*Q+1)-Q-1)*R
 'DIAGONAL
17\emptyset A=A+Q:IF INT(A+B+.\emptyset1)=II THE
N A=Ø:B=B+Q:IFB>II THEN 19Ø
18Ø GOTO15Ø
```

19Ø NEXT 200 HSCREEN2: PALETTEO, 0: PALETTE3 ,63:HCOLOR4,Ø:IFQ\$="R" THENPALET TE2,56 ELSE PALETTE2,32 21Ø HCLS2 22Ø FORA=ØTO II-1:FORB=ØTO II-1: R=X(A,B):S=Y(A,B):HDRAW"BM=R;,=S;":HLINE-(X(A,B+1),Y(A,B+1)),PSE T:HLINE-(X(A+1,B),Y(A+1,B)),PSET :HLINE-(X(A,B),Y(A,B)),PSET RAW TRIANGLES 23Ø IFA+B+1<II THEN R=X(A,B+1):S =Y(A,B+1):HDRAW"BM=R;,=S;":HLINE -(X(A+1,B+1),Y(A+1,B+1)),PSET:HL INE-(X(A+1,B),Y(A+1,B)),PSET $24\emptyset XX = (X(A,B+1)+X(A+1,B+1)+X(A+1))$ 1,B))/3:YY=(Y(A,B+1)+Y(A+1,B+1)+Y(A+1,B))/3 'FIND TRIANGLE MIDPO INT FOR PAINT 25Ø IF Y(A,B)-RND(55)-55 <Ø THEN CX=3 ELSE CX=2 'MAKE TOP OF MO UNTAIN MORE "SNOWY" 26Ø IF A+B+1<II THEN HPAINT (XX, Y Y), CX, 4 27Ø IF Y(A,B)-RND(55)-55<Ø THEN CC=3 ELSE CC=2 28Ø XX = (X(A, B) + X(A, B+1) + X(A+1, B))/3:YY=(Y(A,B)+Y(A,B+1)+Y(A+1,B))/3:HPAINT(XX,YY),CC,4 'FIND O THER TRIANGLE'S MIDPOINT 29Ø IFA+B+1=II THEN 31Ø 3ØØ NEXTB 31Ø NEXTA 32Ø HLINE (Ø, 14Ø) - (1Ø, 14Ø), PSET: H LINE (310, 140) - (319, 140), PSET: HPA INT (Ø, 139), 5, 4 33Ø GOTO3Ø 34Ø HSCREENØ: POKE 65496, Ø

#### Listing 2: JULIASET

Ø ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC 1 POKE 65497, Ø 2 INPUT"ITERATIONS: 1=LOW, 2=HIG H"; Z: IFZ<1 OR Z>2 THEN 2 3 INPUT"COORDINATES"; CC, CI 1Ø HSCREEN2:FORT=ØTO11:READX:PAL ETTET, X: NEXT: DATAØ, 15, 24, 26, 22, 5 Ø, 51, 52, 36, 47, 6Ø, 63 3Ø XL=-1.5:YL=-1.5:XH=1.5:YH=1.5 :DX=  $(XH-XL)/2\emptyset\emptyset$ :DY=  $(YH-YL)/2\emptyset\emptyset$ 4Ø FORNX=1ØØ TO 1 STEP-1:FORNY=5 T0195  $5\emptyset$  X=XL+NX\*DX:Y=YL+NY\*DY:K= $\emptyset$ :A=X \*X:B=Y\*Y 6Ø FORK=1T088\*Z:D=A-B+CC:Y=X\*2\*Y +CI:X=D:A=X\*X:B=Y\*Y:IFA+B>32 THE N7Ø ELSENEXT 7Ø C=INT(K/(8\*Z)):IFC=Ø THEN 11Ø 100 HSET (NX+60, NY-5, C): HSET (260-NX, 195-NY, C) 11Ø NEXTNY, NX 12Ø GOTO12Ø

### **Business**

# The Time Sheet by Kyle Ketchel

16K ECB

This program was written for those who own their own business and employ others. It's nice and short so you don't have to spend long hours typing it in. Once you've keyed it in, save the program to tape or disk, whichever you prefer. Then run it. The first prompt tells you what the program is and what it does if you continue. Then it asks you to enter your company's name, address and telephone number. Finally it asks how many copies of that address you want printed.

Timesht is set up on an Olivetti PR2300 ink-jet printer. I know there aren't very many around, so you will have to replace some of the lines with your own printer requirements. (See Table 1.)

#### The listing: TIMESHT

```
Ø ' COPYRIGHT 1989
                     FALSOFT, INC
10 '**WEEKLY TIME SHEET**
20 '*MAIN SCREEN*
3Ø CLEAR1ØØØ
4Ø CLS:PRINT@39, "WEEKLY TIME SHE
ET"
50 PRINT@96, "THIS PROGRAM WILL P
RINT A WEEKLY TIME SHEET FOR YOU
R EMPLOYEES."
51 LINE INPUT "YOUR COMPANY NAME
:"; Q$
52 LINE INPUT "COMPANY ADDRESS
:"; R$
53 LINE INPUT "CITY, STATE, ZIP
54 LINE INPUT "TELEPHONE #.
:";U$
60 PRINT: INPUT "HOW MANY COPYS "
70 PRINT: PRINT "HOLD ON, I'M PRI
NTING....":FORI=1TOX
80 '**PRINTING INFO**
9Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27); "3"; CHR$ (27
);"'";CHR$(27);"*1";Q$
100 PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27); "4"; CHR$ (2
7); "%"; CHR$ (27); "+"
11Ø PRINT#-2, TAB (41); R$
12Ø PRINT#-2, TAB (41); S$
13Ø PRINT#-2, TAB (41); U$
15Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27); "&3": PRINT
#-2, TAB (3Ø); "WEEKLY TIME SHEET"
16Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27); "*Ø"
17Ø A$=STRING$(35," "):B$=STRING
$(15," "):C$=STRING$(6," "):D$=S
TRING$ (28, " "):F$=STRING$ (75, " "
):G$=STRING$(75," "):H$=STRING$(
75," "): J$=STRING$ (10," ")
18Ø PRINT#-2, "YOUR NAME:"; A$; "WE
EK DATE:"; B$
19Ø PRINT#-2, "DAY"; C$; "TIME IN";
```

```
Line#
```

- 90 This line sets up the printer for double width and double height characters.
- 100 Turns off double width and double height characters.
- 150 Sets up vertical spacing to three spaces.
- 160 Turns on the underlining.
- 200 Switches from 10 cpi to 12 cpi.
- 260 General reset of all printer functions.

Table 1: Printer Set-Up Lines

```
C$; "LUNCH OUT"; C$; "LUNCH IN"; C$;
"TIME OUT"; C$
200 PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27) "="; "SUN :
";F$
21Ø PRINT#-2, "MON
                    :";F$
22Ø PRINT#-2, "TUES :"; G$
23Ø PRINT#-2, "WED
                   :";F$:PRINT#-
2, "THURS: "; H$
24Ø PRINT#-2, "FRI
                    :";F$
245 PRINT#-2, "SAT
                    :";F$
25Ø PRINT#-2, "TOTAL HOURS:"; J$;"
AMOUNT PAID:"; J$
26Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27); "Ø"
27Ø NEXTI
28Ø CLS:PRINT@256, "WOULD YOU LIK
E TO RETURN TO THE MAIN SCREEN":
INPUT MS
29Ø IF M$="Y" THEN 2Ø
300 IF M$="N" THEN 310
31Ø '***ENDING SCREEN***
32Ø CLS:PRINT@196, "THANK YOU FOR
                  OF THE FINE PR
USING ONE
ODUCTS FROM-":FORX=1T01500
33Ø NEXTX
34Ø CLS(Ø):PRINT@229,"* KETCH EN
TERPRISES *"
35Ø FORT=1T02ØØØ:NEXTT:POKE113,3
:EXEC4Ø999
```

Submissions to "Novices Niche" are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of short programs that can be typed in at one screen sitting and are useful, educational and fun. Keep in mind, although the short programs are limited in scope, many novice programmers find it enjoyable and quite educational to improve the software written by others.

Program submissions must be on tape or disk. We're sorry, but we cannot key in program listings. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary explaining how the program works. If your submission is accepted for publication, the payment rate will be established and agreed upon prior to publication.



Eliminate the tedious chore of swapping disks while saving half-screens

# High-Capacity Screen Dumps for the Shoestring Desktop Publisher, Part 3

### By H. Allen Curtis

n this article I include what I did not have space for in Part 2: information on how to give DESKTOPH the ability to save and load a half-screen - specifically the left half. I also want the driver programs, DRIVERHT and DRIVERHE, to load and process such half-screens. These capabilities allow DESKTOPH to save on one side of a single disk all 12 half-screens required for a three-column printout produced in the 800- or 960-dots-per-line graphics mode. The capabilities more importantly eliminate the burdensome, tedious and sometimes nerve-racking necessity of swapping disks five times during the process of generating and saving 12 half-screens. Furthermore, no swaps are needed while the printout is produced.

I am also taking the opportunity here to point out a bug in the CoCo 3 ROM, which caused some difficulties in the programming of DRIVERHT and DRIVERHE. I have

H. Allen Curtis is interested in 17th and 18th century history and enjoys biking through the colonial capital of Williamsburg, Virginia, where he lives. He balances past and present with his computer work.

included a correction for those two programs to overcome a remaining problem brought about by this bug.

The following, seemingly innocent, two-line program causes a CoCo 3 hang-up that is unbreakable by means of the BREAK key or the Reset button:

10 CLEAR200,&H3FFF 20 WIDTH40

Replacing WIDTH40 with WIDTH80 leads to a similar unwanted result.

In DRIVERHT and DRIVERHE screens must be loaded and protected in the 16K bytes of RAM from hexadecimal addresses \$4000 through \$7FFF. Because of the ROM routine bug, neither the 40- nor 80-characterper-line text screen of the CoCo 3 can be employed while 16K bytes of RAM are being protected. Thus all prompts during the printout process of the driver programs have to be made on the 32-character-per-line text screen.

Part 2 of this series does not provide for the following possibility: Suppose you enter an incorrect filename intended for the processing of a three-column printout. The driver is stopped and an error message is printed on the screen. In such a case, you likely want to rerun the driver program and type in a correct filename. Unfortunately a restart introduces a WIDTH40 statement while the 16K bytes of memory are still being protected via an earlier executed CLEAR200, &H3FFF, and hence the dreaded hangup ensues.

Listings 1, 2 and 3 are patch programs — DHPATCH, HTPATCH and HEPATCH — to be merged with DH, DRIVERHT and DRIVERHE, respectively, to add the aforementioned capabilities to the latter programs. After typing each patch program, save it in ASCII format, using the ,A option of the SAVE command.

To obtain the new DH, for instance, do the following: With the DH disk in your disk drive, type LOAD"DH" and press ENTER. Insert the patch program disk in your disk drive, type MERGE"DHPATCH" and press ENTER. Finally, insert the DH disk in your drive and type SAVE"DH" and press ENTER. Employ a similar procedure to obtain new DRIVERHT and DRIVERHE programs.

If you have already saved, on two disks, 12 half-screens for a three-column printout, you might like to convert the 12 fullscreen files to 12 half-screen files on a

single disk. This can be done by running the new DH, obtaining the higher-resolution screen by using the R command, and selecting the I command. When asked whether or not you want a half-screen, press N for No. Then type the filename of one of the 12 full-screen files. After the command has been executed, insert a blank formatted disk in your drive and choose the 0 command. This time press Y for Yes when you are asked about the half-screen. Then type the filename of the screen file just loaded. When the half-screen is saved and you have returned to the graphics screen, you see that the screen is changed. It previously had characters printed only on the left half. Now three-quarters of the screen is full. The lower-left quadrant is copied onto the upper-right quadrant of the screen. The upper half of the screen is saved. When the half-screen file is eventually loaded during the printout process of either driver program, it is rearranged to the left half of the screen once again.

To save 12 half-screens on a disk from scratch, use the screen generating and saving process described in Part 2 of this article but without swapping disks. Also, always save each file in half-screen form.

When you employ the I command of DH to load a half-screen file, the file is loaded into the upper half of the screen. The upperright quadrant is copied onto the lower-left quadrant. Therefore three-quarters of the screen is occupied. This presents no problem because the right half of the screen is effectively ignored during the eventual three-column printout process.

The new DRIVERHT and DRIVERHE programs, similar to their forebears, lead you through the printout process by means of prompts. For the three-column printout produced in the 800- or 960-dots-per-line graphics mode, however, you must have 12 half-screen files available on a single disk. The three-column printout for the 1920 dots-per-line graphics mode cannot be changed and still requires the use of two disks containing six full-screen files each.

(Questions or comments concerning this article may be addressed to the author at 172 Dennis Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

Editors Note: The following files are saved on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE/DISK in tokenized format. In order to merge them properly, you need to save them on a fresh disk in ASCII format using the ,A option of the SAVE command.

#### Listing 1: DHPATCH

6 A-A+30:A\$="108E15F01E428D1CC62 8A6C0A7805A26F930882833C8280A502 6ED8E7A7B":GOSUB600:A=A+30:A\$="B FFFA21E42398E7071BFFFA2CE5E008E4 028C660D75039108E15F01E428D":GOS UB600 7 A=A+30:A\$="E7C628A680A7C05A26F 930882833C8280A5026ED20C94120435 552544953":GOSUB600 25 GOSUB825:IFK\$="Y" OR K\$="y"TH EN26ELSEGOSUB820:POKE&HFFA2.&H70 :SAVEM"OUT1",&H4000,&H5FFF,&HAC7 3:POKE&HFFA2,&H71:SAVEM"OUT2",&H 4000, & H5BFF, & HAC73: POKE& HFFA2, & H 7A: RENAME "OUT1/BIN" TOF\$+"/HR1":R ENAME"OUT2/BIN"TOF\$+"/HR2":DRIVE Ø: RETURN 26 EXEC&H163C:GOSUB82Ø:POKE&HFFA 2,&H70:SAVEM"OUT",&H4000,&H5DFF, &HAC73:POKE&HFFA2,&H7A:RENAME"OU T/BIN"TOF\$+"/HR":DRIVEØ:RETURN 30 GOSUB825: IFK\$="Y" OR K\$="y"TH EN36ELSEGOSUB820: RENAMEF\$+"/HR1" TO"IN1/BIN": RENAMEF\$+"/HR2"TO"IN 2/BIN": POKE&HFFA2, &H70: LOADM" IN1 ":POKE&HFFA2,&H71:LOADM"IN2":POK E&HFFA2,&H7A 36 GOSUB820:RENAMEF\$+"/HR"TO"IN/ BIN": POKE&HFFA2, &H70: LOADM"IN": P OKE&HFFA2, &H7A: RENAME "IN/BIN" TOF \$+"/HR":DRIVEØ:EXEC&H1671:RETURN 825 GOSUB485:CLS:LOCATE8,8:PRINT "HALF SCREEN? (Y/N) " 826 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN826ELSE IFK\$="Y" OR K\$="y" OR K\$="N" OR K\$="n"THENRETURNELSESOUND60.9:GO T0826

#### Listing 2: HTPATCH

155 S\$(11)="CE5EØØ8E4Ø28C66ØD75Ø C628A68ØA7CØ5A26F93Ø882833C828ØA 5Ø26ED8E7A7BBFFFA239CE5EFØ8E4118 2ØDACE5FEØ8E42Ø82ØD2CE5EAØ8E4ØC8 2ØCA":C(11)=7439 185 C=Ø:Y=&H13ØØ:FORJ=1T06Ø:A\$=M ID\$(S\$(11),2\*J-1,2):A=VAL("&H"+A \$):C=C+A:POKEY,A:Y=Y+1:NEXT:IFC< >C(11)THENCLS3:LOCATE8.12:PRINT" TYPING ERROR IN LINE 155.":END 540 IFK=1THENCLEAR200,&H3FFF:K=1
:X(1)=&H109A:X(2)=&H10D4:X(3)=&H
10ED:X(4)=&H1108:Y(1)=&H1300:Y(2
)=&H1324:Y(3)=&H132C:Y(4)=&H1334
ELSECLEAR200,&H3FFF:K=2:X(1)=&H
1085:X(2)=&H10BC:X(3)=&H10CC:X(4
)=&H10DF
545 ON ERR GOTO800
590 FORI=1TO4:POKEH,&H70:LOADM F
\$+L\$(I)+"/HR"+D\$,O(I):POKEH+1,&H
71:EXECY(I):POKEH,&H72:POKEH+1,&H
71:EXECY(I):POKEH,&H72:POKEH+1,&H
73:LOADM F\$+M\$(I)+"/HR"+D\$,O(I)
:EXECY(I)

600 LOADM F\$+R\$(I)+"/HR"+D\$,0(I)
:EXECY(I):EXECX(I):NEXT
610 '
620 '
630 '
640 '
650 PRINT#-2:IFK=1THENCLEAR200.&

H7FFF:K=1ELSECLEAR200,&H7FFF:K=2 660 GOTO500 800 POKE&HFFA2,&H7A:POKE&HFFA3,& H7B:CLEAR200,&H7FFF:CLS:FORI=1TO 2:PRINT@196,"CHECK FILENAME AND DRIVE":NEXT:PRINT" NUMBER (IF USED).":PRINT" THEN RERUN."

Listing 3: HEPATCH

125 S\$(8)="CE5FØØ8E4Ø28C66ØD75ØC628A68ØA7CØ5A26F93Ø882833C828ØA5Ø26ED8E7A7BBFFFA239":C(8)=4335165 C=Ø:Y=&H13ØØ:FORJ=1T036:A\$=MID\$(S\$(8),2\*J-1,2):A=VAL("&H"+A\$):C=C+A:POKEY,A:Y=Y+1:NEXT:IFC<>C(8)THENCLS3:LOCATE8,12:PRINT"TYPING ERROR IN LINE 125.":END51Ø IFK=1THENCLEAR2ØØ,&H3FFF:K=1ELSEIFK=2THENCLEAR2ØØ,&H3FFF:K=2ELSECLEAR2ØØ,&H3FFF:K=2ELSECLEAR2ØØ,&H3FFF:K=3515 H=&HFFA2:Y=&H13ØØ:ON ERR GOTO8ØØ

545 IFK=3THENFORI=1TO4:POKEH.&H7 0:LOADM F\$+L\$(I)+"/HR"+D\$:POKEH+ 1,&H71:EXECY:POKEH,&H72:LOADM F\$ +M\$(I)+"/HR"+D\$:POKEH+1,&H73:EXE CY:LOADM F\$+R\$(I)+"/HR"+D\$:EXECY :EXEC&H1298:NEXT:GOT0630 630 IFK=1THENCLEAR200,&H7FFF:K=1 ELSEIFK=2THENCLEAR200,&H7FFF:K=2 ELSECLEAR200, &H7FFF: K=3 635 GOTO47Ø 775 K=3800 POKE&HFFA2,&H7A:POKE&HFFA3,& H7B:CLEAR200.&H7FFF:CLS:FORI=1TO 2: PRINT@196. "CHECK FILENAME AND DRIVE": NEXT: PRINT" NUMBER (IF USED).":PRINT" THEN RERUN."

A

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We are at the mid-point in our graphics series. There is so much uncovered and deemphasized material to discuss in BASIC, this may be a good time to step back, take a pause and review some items the newcomer to BASIC programming may find interesting and useful.

In the good old days of the 4K and 16K CoCo, memory was always at a premium and hoarded by the programmer. Tight memory created disciplined programs. Every trick in the book was hungrily gobbled up to make a tight, shipshape program listing without loose and redundant program lines and routines.

With oodles of memory, who cares about keeping a weather-eye on remaining memory? To instill memory discipline, add some innocuous memory-wasting device, such as Line 1 of the listing, to reduce available memory. It is fun to make nononsense, memory-efficient program listings.

Although disk is great, a cassette recorder is still a valuable adjunct to your setup. Personally, I find it especially useful to record sheet music I have copied in homemade four-voice harmony, thanks to Matthew Thompson's *Music Synthesizer* program, (June 1987, Page 58).

As a newcomer, one of your main preoccupations is copying listings offered in THE RAINBOW. The listings are usually errorfree as presented in the magazine. When you copy the listings, assume the bugs you encounter are not inherent but due to your own carelessness. Your worst enemy is the stingy program that saves memory relentlessly by using compound program lines and unnecessary punctuation marks. (Refer to the listings.)

In Line 10 unmask and make operative the 60T0 statement. Enter EDIT10, then press the space bar four times to get under the REM marker. Press D and ENTER, then run the program. A few simple designs are displayed. The first one has a superimposed box element and does not show. Notice some of the design elements are \$6, a rarely-chosen draw size.

Press the BREAK key and type LIST240. Copying boring lines with repetitious, lookalike units drives me up the wall because there are no blank spaces to break up the long chain of characters. There is an excellent chance I will create a bug copying this

Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer who specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of the Color Computer

# BASIC programming review

# More Graphics

#### By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

line, either due to adding, omitting or erroneously copying the characters. Copying a line such as this is certain to require the TLC of a debugging session.

The first rule is to copy exactly as printed. Do not insert spaces or change anything. Now copy the first line. Stop at the end of the row of characters and scan your work to make sure the U4 butts up against the margin — exactly as in the original. Copy the second line. Stop and check to see if the 4 is under the 4 above. Also, check if a 4 is under the comma.

After you copy the third line, check to see if the G is under the 4 at the right-hand border. Suppose the G was under the R? If the L in the third line is in its proper slot, you omitted the character.

You may as well get in the Edit mode; enter EDIT 240, type 60 and press the space bar. Then pick up the L and walk through the third line. Read each character aloud as you pass by it (by pressing the spacebar). When your cursor is over the location for the missing character, press I (for Insert), type the missing character, and press ENTER to resave the line in memory.

Let's say you finish the fourth row, and R6 of the fifth row lines up at the right margin. It is a sure indicator that you skipped a pair of characters—usually two succeeding ones. Finish up and check the final quote mark to make sure it lines up under D.

After copying a few such program lines, run the program and see if any FC, SN or TM error messages pop up. This is a fine time to debug run-of-the-mill errors, especially if you are faced with zillions of bunched-up BASIC or hexadecimal program characters.

Put in some errors by typing EDIT240 and pressing the space bar two times, then typing C 0 and pressing the space bar three times. Now type C S and press the space bar eight times. Finally, type C T and press ENTER, then run the program.

- SN Error correct the 0 in DRAW and run the program.
- FC Error correct the S in BM and run the program.
- FC Error change the T to R and run the program.
- If you omitted the starting quotation marks, a TM Error is displayed.

There are some errors not readily apparent. If you changed the first R4 to H4, and ran it, you would be alcrted to a possible character substitution error. These kinds of errors are tricky because you may not realize what the author intended. If it doesn't look right, be suspicious.

The third rule is: When you complete a program line, no matter what length, check to see if it aligns below the correct character. If you notice an added or removed harmless blank space, stop and make the adjustment. It is much easier to compare printed listing lines with the window display if they are identical. Mistakes have a tendency to be highlighted. Some common copying errors are: pressing an S for \$, a period for a comma, a minus for an equal sign, and a left parenthesis for a right one.

When creating a BASIC program, it is important to avoid variables I and 0. Try to use the same string variable for a commonly used function such as A\$=INKEY\$ or the variable Z in FOR Z=1 TO 2000. At one time computer hackers were hung up on the FOR I=etc. bit. In a lot of texts I is still a preferred variable. The same goes for 0 and 0\$. I is easily confused with 1 and O with 0. Avoid variables such as X1 or Y1; use XX or YY, which stand out plainly.

Number your program lines in increments of 10, beginning with 10. Use a 0 line for the title. This increment allows plenty of room to add future unanticipated lines or routines without being forced to renumber the program lines — mentally throwing yourself for a loop while attempting to search out an area of the program suddenly located elsewhere.

You can readily follow my last-minute additions and alterations in the listing: Lines 25 and 211 are obvious examples. The most important reminder is to make frequent copies of work in progress, being sure to number the copies in succession.



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Creativity implies beginning one task and then, in a flurry of inspirational activity, veering off onto a tangent to develop a newer, more enticing or intriguing idea. Thus it happened I wanted to work out a system of adding two hexadecimal values, using paper and pencil, without converting the values to binary and getting googly-eyed from the ubiquitous ones and zeroes.

I figured out a system to add \$08 to \$0F:

\$08 + \$0F = \$17 \$F=15, 08 + 15 = 23 (in decimal addition of hexadecimal values.) 23-16=7

The 7 is the unit value and 16 is a carry of one to the next column, thus 17\$ is the answer. Clear as mud?

Verify this by using your CoCo in the immediate mode, without program line numbers. \$17 is equal to Decimal 23. Type PRINT &H17 and press ENTER.

Try another:

33A + B0A=? \$A=10, \$A+\$A=20 decimal, 20-16=4, the right digit value.

The 16 is a carry 1 to the middle column. The middle digit value is 1+3+0=4. The highest column value is B=11+3=14, 14=\$E. \$E44, CoCo tells us, is 3652 decimal. But does \$E44 = 3652? Out came the pencil and paper. Working overtime, I calculated the unit column digit added to the next column, 4\*16=64, added to the last column, \$E=14 or 14\*256=3584.

Adding the three sums up:

3584+64+4=3652 decimal. CoCo sure saves us a lot of work with PRINT &HE44, ENTER.

My next challenge was to make a parallel BASIC program to convert Hexadecimal Base 16 to Decimal Base 10.

Type EDIT10 to restore the REM, and we get my useless hexadecimal conversion program, which I planned to make valid for all values from \$0000 to \$FFFF.

I am certain there are numerous alternate programs to do the same job in BASIC. This is just my program. Variable W\$ was the string Variable I chose. This was due to the variable being both numerals from 0 to 9, and letters from A=10, B=11, C=12, D=13, E=14 and F=15, the Base=16. The four values are, from left to right, J\$,K\$,L\$ and M\$.

Line 60 plucked out the highest value using LEFT\$. The lowest right value was isolated using RIGHT\$. The middle values were K\$ and L\$ and determined via MID\$.

The J\$ highest figure was based on a constant multiplier of 4096. K\$, the next highest, used 256. L\$, the third figure, used 16, and M\$ used 1. This was an expanded version of the pencil-and-paper system I used above.

Line 60 directs us to a GOSUB at Line 100 to convert all the letter and number values, from 0 through F, into a compatible format

Line 100 converts J\$="A" to J-4096\*A. Rather than using J=4096\*10, I saved CoCo the bother and calculated all the J\$ values from A to F. If J\$="F", the solution would be J=4096\*15 or 61440. That left the J\$ values of 1 to 9\*4096, which converted to J=VAL(J\$)\*4096. A return from the routine ran us over to the second highest value, K\$. It was identically treated as lines 60 and

100, and in lines 70 and 110 (except for the 256 multiplier). The last two figures were similarly worked up with a multiplication factor of 16 and 1, respectively.

Line 200 added up the sum of the four figures to give the grand total decimal value, which was duly printed at Location Y, adjacent to the INPUT string value at Location X. Line 254 gave the starting location of the first row of conversions.

The plan was to allow for about 10 different values for handy comparisons. Line 25 also sets the counter, G to 0. Line 211 incremented the relocation of each new row, then sent CoCo back to Line 30 for more hexadecimal figures.

At this point I ran into a creepy-crawly bug. If you want to reproduce the bug, temporarily delete M\$="0": from Line 211. The bug wasn't hard to isolate since the trouble was confined to the lowest value, M\$. For instance: 00FF gave 255; 00FE gave 255; and 00FD gave 255, all the way down to 00F0. When I tried 00EF, I got 239 and promptly reinvented the mistake as I worked down to 00E0. Since M\$ was set at 15 in 00FF, the last digit kept showing F, so all the values were 255. M\$ wasn't reset to 0, so all the decimal conversions were incorrect as I worked down to 00F0. Finally, 00EF gave the right answer and then reverted to a bunch of errors. Now you know why I was forced to reset M\$ each time a decimal value was displayed.

Your challenge is to expand this program to cover six figures, 000000 to FFFFFF. If this listing is useless, you will only be making a more powerful useless program. You never know when some bit of knowledge or practice may stand you in good stead; and if you are aiming at mastering assembly language, it surely won't hurt.

#### The listing: NEWCOMER

```
Ø '<LISTING1>
1 DIMA(350),B(350),C(350)
10 CLS:'GOTO230
20 PRINT@2, "ENTER FOUR DIGITS.
                    UNUSED SPACES WITH
      IN
ZEROS.
                    ØØFØ FOR FØ: Ø1E3 F
25 X=129:Y=146:G=Ø
30 PRINT@X, "HEX. CODE:";
40 LINEINPUTW$
60 J$=LEFT$(W$.1):GOSUB100
70 K$=MID$(W$.2,1):GOSUB110
80 L$=MID$(W$.3,1):GOSUB120
90 M$=RIGHT$(W$,1):GOSUB130:GOTO
100 IF J$="A" THEN J=40960 ELSE
IF J$="B" THEN J=45056 ELSE IF J
$="C" THEN J=49152 ELSE IF J$="D"
" THEN J=53284 ELSE IF J$="E" THEN J=57344 ELSE IF J$="F" THEN J
-61440 ELSE J=VAL(J$)*4096: RETUR
110 IF K$="A" THEN K=2560 ELSE I
F K$-"B" THEN K-2816 ELSE IF K$-
"C" THEN K=3072 ELSE IF K$-"D" T
```

```
HEN K=3328 ELSE IF K$="E" THEN K
-3584 ELSE IF K$-"F" THEN K-3840
ELSE K=VAL(K$)*256:RETURN
120 IF L$="A" THEN L=160 ELSE IF
L$="B" THEN L=176 ELSE IF L$="C"
THEN L=192 ELSE IF L$="D" THEN
L=208 ELSE IF L$="E" THEN L=224
ELSE IF L$="F" THEN L=240 FLSE
L=VAL(L$)*16:RETURN
130 IF M$="A" THEN M=10 ELSE IF
M$="B" THEN M=11 ELSE IF M$="C"
THEN M=12 ELSE IF M$="D" THEN M=
13 ELSE IF M$="E" THEN M=14 ELSE
IF M$="F" THEN M=15 ELSE M=VAL(
M$):RETURN
200 N=J+K+L+M
210 PRINT@Y,"DECIMAL":N
211 M$="0":G=G+1:IF G=10 THEN FO
R H=1 TO 4000:NEXT:GOTO10
220 X=X+32:Y=Y+32:GOTO30
230 PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,0
240 DRAW"BM128,9656R4D4L4U4BR4U4
R4D4L4BR4U4L4D4R4BR4D4L4U4BR4U4
L4D4BR4U4L4D4R4BR6E6F6G6H6BR6F6G
6H6E6SBBR6U6E6R6F6D6G6L6H6S4BE7B
R6E4R4F4D4G4L4H4U4"
300 GOTO 300
```

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Pull-Down Menus Quit Box Up and Down Arrows [] Format Search+ Style Help / ML's Window Writer, a new OS/9 word processor. Text Cursor Mouse Cursor WWrap On File: name Line 1 Insert On Insert Toggle Text Cursor Word Wrap Current Position Toggle File Name

can print one file in one window while you edit files in other windows. At the same time you can be running a small program in another window. You can cut and paste between sections of files in different windows.

#### Hi-Res Display

Window Writer uses an 80-column monitor display screen for clarity. As shown in the above screen drawing, you can quickly see how to access the menus and help screens. You can determine the current position by page, line number, and column. The mouse can use this section to quickly change to a specific page or line in the file. The text insert and word wrap toggles also are indicated and changeable with the mouse button.

#### Ram Disk

A RAM disk is set up in **Window Writer** to make full use of all or a user specified portion of the memory on the 512K CoCo 3. On the 128K CoCo a smaller RAM disk is set up to still allow use of all available memory for file editing. For use of all features, a 512K machine is required.

The RAM disk is used for storage of the file(s) being edited, for the clipboard for cut and paste, and as a print spooler for the file being printed. Window Writer's clipboard can be saved to disk or pasted into any file being edited because files use the same clipboard memory. The RAM disk also can be used with other OS/9 programs.

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With Window Writer you can create form letters and send them out to a list of addresses in an address file. First names or other information can be added to "personalize" these letters.

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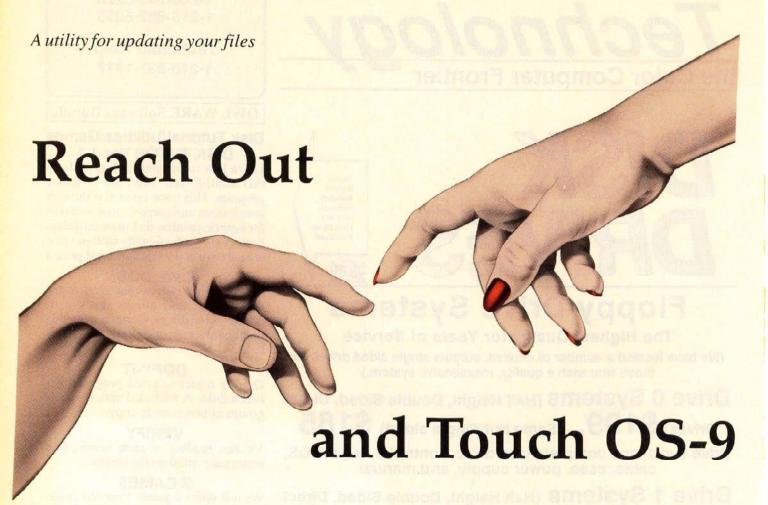
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By Joseph Cheek

S-9 stores a wealth of information on each file — attributes, owner, last-modified date, file size, etc., not to mention things Dir e doesn't tell us about, such as date created, link count and segment lists. Most of these bits of information cannot be changed, so what good are they? Don't they just clutter up the listing? What if they're wrong? Can we change them? Not with the standard OS-9 programs included in the base package. I

Joseph Cheek, a high school junior who began using a CoCo I seven years ago, has been programming ever since, especially in BASIC09 and OS-9.

```
Listing 1: Touch
    PROCEDURE touch
     0000
                TYPE regs=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
     0025
                DIM r:regs
                TYPE date=year.month.day,hour.min:BYTE
     002E
     0049
                DIM d:date
                TYPE format=name:STRING[29]; sect(3):BYTE
     0052
                DIM f:format
     006D
     0076
                DIM filename: STRING[99]
     0082
                DIM tail:STRING[29]
     ØØ8E
                DIM dt:STRING[14]
     009A
                DIM msd:STRING[4]
     00A6
                DIM key:STRING[1]
     ØØB2
                    posi: REAL
                DIM id: INTEGER
     ØØ89
     ØØCØ
                DIM disk,ccode.dev(32):BYTE
     00D4
                DIM touch, param1, param2: BOOLEAN
     ØØE3
                PARAM nam:STRING[99]; dat:STRING[14]
                tail=""
     00FA
     0101
                touch=TRUE
     0107
                param1=FALSE
     0100
                param2-FALSE
     0113
                ccode=12
     Ø11A
                RUN syscall(ccode,r)
```

realized how nice it would be to use some of this information to my advantage.

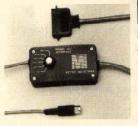
I received OS-9 as a birthday present almost a year ago and I immediately enjoyed it. It was powerful, elegant, fast just what a programmer needs. I wanted to learn more about this operating system, but I could not find many books on the subject. So I read about UNIX instead. While the two operating systems are not exactly the same, they are close enough that understanding one helps me understand the other.

I learned there are a lot more utilities on a UNIX system than on my 0S-9 system. I had the operating system, but I just didn't have the utilities. Having a limited budget, I decided to write my own utilities with this wonderful language that comes with OS-9 — BASIC09.

Touch lets you update your files' lastmodified date. You give it the filename, and it updates the file header automatically. The utility can be used in one of three ways: with no parameters, with only a filename, or with a filename and a date. It prompts you for what you don't give it on the command line.

If you give it no parameters, typing touch (or runb touch or basic09 touch) and pressing ENTER, it goes into a fully interactive mode and acts like an applica-

0129	ON ERROR GOTO 50
Ø12F	filename=nam
0137	param1=TRUE
Ø13D	ON ERROR GOTO 101
0143	dt-dat
Ø14B	IF dt="" THEN
0157	dt-DATE\$
Ø15D	ENDIF
Ø15F	ON ERROR
0162	param2=TRUE
0168	GOTO 101
Ø16C 5Ø	PRINT CHR\$(12);
0175	PRINT "TOUCH OS9 filename creation date editor"
Ø1AØ	PRINT "Written by Joseph Cheek for CSS"
Ø1C3	PRINT
Ø1C5	PRINT "Your UID is "; r.y; IF r.y=0 THEN PRINT " "; CHR\$(31); " (Superuser)"; CHR\$(31)
Ø1DD	: "!": CHR\$(7);
0210	ENDIF
0212	PRINT "."
0217	REPEAT
0219	PRINT
0218 100	INPUT "Enter filename for date change? ",filename
0246 101	RUN ltou2(filename)
0253	IF LEFT\$(filename.4)="CHD " THEN
0266	CHD RIGHT\$(filename, LEN(filename)-4)
0273	GOTO 100
0277	ENDIF
0279	IF LEFT\$(filename,3)="DIR" THEN
Ø28B	SHELL filename
0290 0294	GOTO 100 ENDIF
0294	IF ASC(filename)<>47 THEN
0290 02A3	OPEN #disk.filename: READ
Ø2AF	ccode=\$8D
02B7	r. b-14

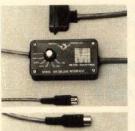


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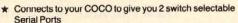
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- Built in Serial Port for your Modem or other serial device
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#### Dale Puckett - RAINBOW Contributing Editor

Dale L. Puckett, a freelance writer and programmer, serves as directorat-large of the OS-9 Users Group and is a member of the Computer Press Association. His username on Delphi is DALEP.

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tion program. It displays a little header and then prints your user ID number, beeping if you are the superuser (UID 0). This goes along with my belief that there are not enough superuser privileges with OS-9. With *Touch* you can update any files if you are the superuser, but only your own if you are not.

It then asks you for the filename of the date you want to change. You can also enter chd or dir commands from this prompt (chd affects Touch only, not the underlying shell). If you did not type in a complete pathlist, Touch uses a system call to find the name of the device descriptor. This is because of the algorithm the program uses. It treats the entire disk as one file and it needs to know the device name.

If you do not own the file, it tells you so. If you are the superuser, it asks you if you want to "touch" it anyway. Press Y or N. If you press Y, you are presented with the date it was last modified and prompted for the new date. Enter the date in proper OS-9 yy/mm/dd hh:mm form. (It doesn't care about seconds — so don't add them.) It proceeds to change the date and asks if you want to touch any more files. If you press anything but Y, it ends and you are returned to the calling program.

Secondly, if you give it one parameter, the filename, Touch prompts for minimal information and displays a little information. If it is not your file and you are not allowed to change it, you are told and the program ends. You are asked for the new date, only not as verbosely as when the program receives no parameters. You are then given the new date.

Lastly, if you give *Touch* both parameters, filename and date, it is changed without any comment from *Touch*, except when it is not your file. *Touch* either terminates itself or asks for verification if you are the superuser.

Note: When asked for the date, you can just press ENTER and the file is stamped with the current date and time. If you have only 128K, you cannot use the dir command from the filename prompt. You should be able to with 512K.

To use this program from the command line, you must type in Listing 1 and save the four programs in a file for later use by entering save\* touch. Then run the program from BASIC09 and debug it, if necessary. Pack the programs in a directory that contains the file SysCall by entering pack\*/dd/cmds/touch. If you have the SysCall file in BASIC09's workspace memory, delete it first by typing kill sysCall and then pressing ENTER. Make sure this is not the same directory you saved Touch in.

Now exit BASIC09 by pressing CTRL-BREAK or by typing bye. Change your cur-

```
02C2
                r.a=disk
 Ø2CE
                r.x=ADDR(dev)
 Ø2DC
                RUN syscall(ccode,r)
 Ø2EB
                CLOSE #disk
 Ø2F1
               msd="/"+CHR$(dev(1))+CHR$(LAND(dev(2),127))
 Ø3ØA
              FLSE
 Ø3ØE
                msd=LEFT$(filename,3)
 0319
              ENDIF
 Ø31B
              msd=msd+"@"
 0327
             IF ASC(filename)=47 OR ASC(filename)=46 THEN
 Ø33C
                WHILE RIGHT$(filename,1)<>"/"
                  tail=RIGHT$(filename,1)+tail
 Ø34C
 Ø35B
                  filename=LEFT$(filename,LEN(filename)-1)
 Ø36B
                ENDWHILE
036F
                filename=LEFT$(filename,LEN(filename)-1)
 Ø37F
 0383
                tail=filename
Ø38B
                filename="."
 0393
              ENDIF
0395
             tail=LEFT$(tail,LEN(tail)-1)+CHR$(ASC(RIGHT$(tail,1))+128)
 Ø3B1
             OPEN #disk.filename:READ+DIR
Ø3BD
Ø3BF
             EXITIF FOF(#disk) THEN
Ø3C9
                CLOSE #disk
Ø3CF
                ERROR 216
Ø3D3
             ENDEXIT
Ø3D7
               GET #disk.f
Ø3E1
               RUN ltou2(f.name)
Ø3EE
             EXITIF SUBSTR(tail, f.name)=1 THEN
0401
             ENDEXIT
0405
             ENDLOOP
0409
             posi=f.sect(1)*16777216.+f.sect(2)*65536.+f.sect(3)*256.+1
0444
             CLOSE #disk
Ø44A
             OPEN #disk.msd: READ
0456
             SEEK #disk.posi
0460
             GET #disk.id
             GET #disk.d
Ø46A
0474
             CLOSE #disk
Ø47A
             IF paraml-FALSE THEN
0485
               PRINT
0487
0489
             IF r.y<>id THEN
0499
               IF param1 AND r.y<>0 THEN
                 PRINT "Touch: not your file"
Ø4AC
Ø4C4
Ø4C6
               ENDIF
               PRINT "Not your file."
0408
Ø4DA
               touch=FALSE
04E0
               IF r.y=0 THEN
                 PRINT "Touch anyway (Y/N)? ":
Ø4EF
0508
                 GET #Ø.key
Ø511
                 PRINT
0513
                 RUN Itou2(key)
Ø51D
                 IF key="Y" THEN touch=TRUE
Ø52F
                 ENDIF
0531
               ENDIF
Ø533
             ENDIF
0535
               touch THEN
Ø53E
               IF param2=FALSE THEN
Ø549
                 IF param1-FALSE THEN
0554
                   PRINT "File was last modified on ";
0573
                   RUN printdate(d.year.d.month,d.day,d.hour,d.min)
PRINT "Enter time to change it to (yy/mm/dd hh:mm)"
Ø5AØ
Ø5CF
                   PRINT "(Hit [ENTER] for ": LEFT$(DATE$.14):
Ø5EE
                 ELSE
Ø5F2
                   PRINT "Enter time to change to";
Ø6ØE
                 ENDIF
0610
                 INPUT dt
0615
                 IF dt="" THEN dt=DATE$
0626
                 ENDIF
0628
               ENDIF
               RUN getdate(dt.d.year)
Ø63C
               RUN getdate(dt,d.month)
Ø64E
               RUN getdate(dt.d.day)
0660
               RUN getdate(dt,d.hour)
0672
               RUN getdate(dt,d.min)
0684
               OPEN #disk.msd:WRITE
```

```
SEEK #disk.posi+2.
0690
Ø6A1
                PUT #disk,d
                CLOSE #disk
Ø6AB
                IF param1 THEN
Ø6B1
                  IF param2-FALSE THEN PRINT "Changed to ":
Ø6BA
Ø6C5
                    RUN printdate(d.year,d.month,d.day,d.hour,d.min)
Ø6D5
0702
                  ENDIF
0704
                  END
0706
                ENDIF
0708
                PRINT "Done...another (Y/N)? ";
0723
              ELSE
                PRINT "Another (Y/N)? ";
0727
Ø73B
              ENDIF
073D
              GET #Ø, key
              PRINT
0746
0748
              RUN 1tou2(key)
              tail="
0752
0759
              touch=TRUE
           UNTIL key<>"Y"
END "Done Touching."
075F
Ø76B
PROCEDURE printdate
           PARAM year.month.day.hour.min:BYTE PRINT year; "/";
0000
            IF month<10 THEN PRINT "0":
0021
0032
            ENDIF
            PRINT month: "/":
0034
            IF day<10 THEN PRINT "0";
003E
004F
            ENDIF
            PRINT day: " at ";
IF hour<10 THEN PRINT "0";
0051
 005E
            ENDIF
 006F
            PRINT hour; ":";
 0071
            IF min<10 THEN PRINT "0":
 007B
            ENDIF
 0080
            PRINT min: "."
 008E
 0097
            END
PROCEDURE 1 tou2
            DIM workstring:STRING[40]
 0000
            DIM count: INTEGER
 ØØØC
            DIM char: BYTE
 0013
            PARAM answer:STRING[40] workstring=""
 001A
 0026
            FOR count=1 TO LEN(answer)
 002D
              char=ASC(MID$(answer,count,1))
 ØØ3F
              IF char>96 AND char<123 OR char>224 AND char<251 THEN
 004E
                 char=char-32
 006F
              ENDIF
 007A
              workstring=workstring+CHR$(char)
 007C
            NEXT count
 0089
 0094
            answer-workstring
            END
 009C
PROCEDURE getdate
            DIM num: STRING[2]
 0000
            DIM char: BYTE
 000C
            PARAM date:STRING[14]; time:BYTE num=""
 0013
 0025
 002C
            REPEAT
              num=num+LEFT$(date,1)
 002E
              date=RIGHT$(date,LEN(date)-1)
 003D
               char-ASC(date)
 004D
            UNTIL char=32 OR char=47 OR char=58 OR date=""
 0056
            date-RIGHT$(date, LEN(date)-1)
 0076
 0086
             time=VAL(num)
             END
 0090
```

#### Listing 2: Touch.hlp

```
@TOUCH
Syntax: Touch [("<filename>"[,"<date>"])]
Usage: Updates a file's last modified date. Only the owner can modified the date. The Superuser (UID 0) can modify any file. Prompts for all information not specified as parameters. Will stamp file with current date if other date not specified. Written in Basic09, uses RunB run-time package.
```

rent data directory to the directory you packed Touch into. Merge Touch and SysCall into one file called T by entering merge touch syscall >t. Then delete the original packed Touch file and rename the new file by typing rename t touch. Copy it to your normal system execution directory, normally the /d0/CMDS directory of your boot disk, if needed.

Use Attr to reset Touch's permissions by typing attr /d0/cmds/touch e pe. Add Listing 2, Touch's help file, to the Helpmsg file in your Sys directory by using Edit or any word processor. Save the modified Helpmsg file before you quit. Make sure RunB is in your execution directory along with Touch and that it is executable, or else you cannot run it. Use Dir x e or Attr to determine RunB's permissions.

You should now be able to run Touch from the OS9 prompt. You should also be able to get assistance with the Help command.

You can delete everything from OR to <251 in the ltou2 program, rename it to isupper, and have a just-as-functional isupper program of about half the size.

You cannot load Touch into memory and use it without having OS-9 load it from memory each time. You must load RunB (or BASIC09) into memory also. However, you can just type touch and press ENTER, and it will go into Interactive mode where you can switch disks, etc. That's what the built-in Chd and Dir commands are for.

You can run BASIC09-packed procedures from shell scripts (procedure files) without having it end with an error if you replace filename params with runb filename params.

Following are some examples of how to use the program:

Type os9: touch, then press ENTER (used interactively).

Type os9:touch "filename" (changes filename's last modified date; you are prompted for the date).

Type os9:touch ("filename", "yy/
mm/dd hh:mm")
(changes filename's last modified date

(changes *filename*'s last modified date to the date you specified).

Type os9:touch ("filename","") (changes filename's date to current date and time).

(Questions or comments concerning this article may be addressed to the author at 2855 W. 7380 S, West Jordan, UT 84084. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)



A "neighborly" two-dimensional array to help you generate new values

# The Graphics Corner Part III: Good Neighbors

#### By William P. Nee

elcome again to "The Graphics Corner." We'll discuss a third way of creating computer graphics. In the first article we used mathematical equations to color points; in the second we used a one-dimensional array along with a color code to generate new array values and color them. This time we'll use a two-dimensional array with the concept of *neighbors* to generate new values and color them.

Imagine you are in the center cell of a grid. Your neighbors (depending on what type of computer program you're using) are either all of eight cells around you or four cells that touch sides with you (above, left, right and below). In this article the neighborhood consists of the four cells that touch sides with the center cell.

As with the previous article, you also need some type of code or rules to determine how new values are generated. Initially any cell can have a value between 0 and 1. Its next value is the total value of its four neighbors AND the number of colors you are using (including zero). Since we're running this program in PMODE 4, we have two colors (0 and 1) to use so the new value is the neighbor's sum AND 1. The new value for each cell is stored in a temporary two-dimensional array. When all the new values are computed, they are transferred back to the original array and colored either as 0

or 1. In PMODE 4 just those with a value of 1 get PSET.

Listing 1 is an example of how this works in a 10-by-10 array with just the center cell having a value of 1. After you've run Listing 1 for a while, try increasing the array size to 20-by-20 (change the L in Line 10 to 20). You've actually made the array four times larger, and it takes four times longer to compute. Imagine how long a 100-by-100 array takes!

There is one way we can make this BASIC program quicker. Instead of checking the neighborhood of every point in the array, do it backwards. If a neighbor has no value, it doesn't affect the center cells; so we scarch just for those cells with a value of 1. As soon as we find one, we increase the value of the four center cells around it. When finished, we AND all the cell values with 1 and do the same thing as if we've checked the neighbors of every cell. Since there is usually some zero-value cells, this method is quicker. Try Listing 2 and see the difference.

As you can guess, this is still not fast enough. We need to design a machine language program along the lines of Listing 2 that computes, stores and PSETs new values. But how much memory does this take? The ML program doesn't use too much memory, but the arrays do. Each array takes L times L bits, and there must be two of them. By the time we PCLEAR eight graphics pages, there isn't enough memory left for a decent-sized array.

However, in a 64K Color Computer there is another 32K just waiting for data storage, and we can access it from a machine language program. We'll store the temporary values of a 169-by-169 array in high memory and let the screen itself store/ display the actual array values.

Generally the program starts in PMODE 4,1, stores a value of 1 in any cells you choose, and displays them. Then the machine language program takes over, switches to PMODE 4,5, checks for every cell with a 1 value and increases that cell's four center cell values by 1 in the temporary array in high RAM. When the screen is completely checked, the process reverses and the program goes back through the temporary array in high RAM. There it looks for any cell with a value other than zero, ANDs it with 1, and (if the value is still 1) PSETs the corresponding point on the screen. Then the program switches back to PMODE 4,1 and repeats the entire process. Pressing any key and holding it down returns the ML program to BASIC.

Let's go through Listing 3 one subroutine at a time. CLEAR (lines 140 through 200) simply sets all of the temporary arrays (\$8000 through \$F800) to zero. Next is PPOINT (Lines 420 through 720), where we find which points on the screen are set. Even though the temporary array starts at \$8000, we begin saving data at \$8100 — I'll explain the reason why later.

Now let's look at the locations of our screen coverage and the temporary array. The area we're using on the screen is from 43,11 (x,y location) to 213,181. Since graphics start at the location in \$BA/BB, the byte containing 43,11 is graphics start plus 357. But the array is one space all the way around inside that rectangle, or 44,12 to

Bill Nee bucked the "snowbird" trend by retiring to Wisconsin from a banking career in Florida. He spends the long, cold winters writing programs for his CoCo.

212,180. We need to do this so any neighbor checked is still within the graphics block. To make it easier to initially check each point within the graphics block, the PPOINT routine does it by bytes. At this point our data array is actually storing all the information about a graphics display 22 bytes wide and 171 bits long (and that is 30,096 bits of information).

Let's follow the PPOINT routine. Register U contains the start of the actual data array and Register X the start of graphics; adding 357 to Register X gives it the address of the starting byte of our graphics array. Since all the symbols and operands in this subroutine are at Location \$7000 plus a value, I set the DP Register to \$70; now the computer uses \$7000 as the address and we only have to give the one-byte offset from that point, saving both time and memory.

Activating \$FFDF puts us in high RAM
— any location above \$7FFF is in high
memory. The vertical counter is loaded
with 171 and the horizontal counter with 22
— the number of bytes across. Register A
is loaded with the first byte to be checked
and Register B with 8—the number of bits
to be checked in each byte. As Register A
is shifted one space to the left, the "lost" bit

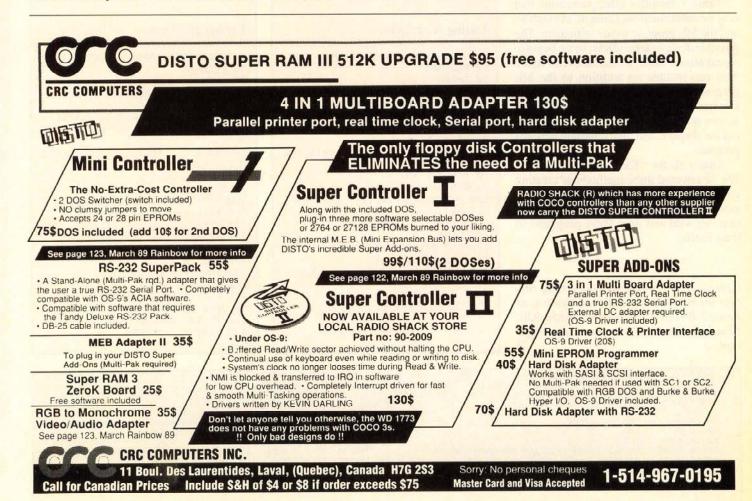
goes to the CC Register. If that bit is a zero, the CC Register is clear and the program goes to CPPT. If it is a 1, the program increases the value of the four neighbors in the temporary array. Since there are 176 bits across in the temporary array, a cell's top neighbor is 176 spaces back in the array—that's why we left a lot of space between the array we initially cleared (\$8000) and the temporary array start (\$8100); the bottom neighbor is 176 spaces forward in the array; the other two neighbors are -1 and +1 array space.

Increase the array counter by one, decrease the bit counter by one, and shift Register A to the left again. Continue until all eight bits are checked. Then repeat the process until all 22 bytes are checked. Since there are 32 bytes per line and we're only using 22, we have to increase the graphics byte location in Register X now by 10. Repeat the entire process 170 times more and we're finished. Activating \$FFDE puts us back into low RAM and finally we'll set the DP Register back to 0.

The other major subroutine is PSET (lines 730 through 1140). This time we load Register X with \$81B4 — that's \$8100 plus 176 bits plus the next four bits in the next byte (X location of 44). High RAM is

activated and again the DP Register is set to \$70. Our starting coordinates are 44,12, so the vertical and horizontal counters are set accordingly. Register A is loaded with the first bit of data and the array counter is increased by one. If Register A is 0, the routine goes to CPSET. If it isn't, first clear the array bit to 0, then shift Register A to the left (this is the same as ANDA #1). If the result is 0, the routine goes to CPSET, or else it PSETs the coordinates in the horizontal and vertical counters. When the horizontal counter reaches 212, the first row is PSET. This time the array counter must be increased by seven (We've only gone across 168 bits plus one array counter increase. There are 176 bits between any two points on two rows, so we're seven bits short of dropping down one row). We keep repeating the process until we're down to 180 and all the screen is PSET. Finally, activate low RAM and set the DP Register back to 0.

All this keeps alternating between PMODE 4.1 and PMODE 4.5 unless you press any key to return to BASIC. If you do press a key, hold it down since the program only checks for this every other time. When you've typed in the program, check for any errors with A/NO/NS/WE; when it's error-free, save it with A NEIGHBOR/BIN. If you want a



program that includes all eight neighbors, change the NEIGH subroutine (lines 570 through 605) to:

570 INC -177,U 575 INC -176,U 580 INC -175,U 585 INC -1,U 590 INC +1,U 595 INC +175,U 600 INC +176,U 605 INC +177,U

Assemble and save this version with A NEIGHALL/BIN.

Finally we need a BASIC program (Listing 4) to put the desired pattern on the screen and execute the ML program. The first two lines load either ML program if necessary (be sure to include REM Line 6 it is used later), and the next two lines clear enough space for variables and graphics. Lines 40 through 49 draw the pattern (set the screen array), and Line 50 executes the ML program until you stop it. The last line ensures that we're back in low RAM. If you want to use the high-speed poke (POKE 65495, 0), put it at the start of Line 50. Then put the slowdown poke (POKE 65494.0) at the start of Line 55. When you've typed the BASIC program, save it as NEIGHBAS.

Table 1 includes other variations that may be substituted for Lines 40 through 49 and the ML program to use with them. The possible designs are endless; some begin to repeat after a while, and some even vanish. You can include an addition to the ML program to have it check to see if a specific key has been pressed; if so, it can go to a screen dump routine you've added, print out the display, and then continue with the program.

That's all for "The Graphics Corner." We've covered three methods of creating computer graphics and suggested ways to modify all the programs. Let your imagination run wild and push these programs to their limits.

(Questions or comments concerning this tutorial may be directed to the author at Route 2, Box 216C, Mason, WI 54856-930. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

```
40 FOR X=0 TO 85 STEP 5
41 LINE(CX-X,CY-X)-(CX+X,CY+X).P
SET.B: NEXT
42 LINE(43,11)-(213,181), PRESET
43 LINE(128,11) - (128,181), PRESET
44 LINE(213,11) - (43,181), PRESET
45 LINE(43,96)-(213,96), PRESET
   use NEIGHBOR.BIN
40 LINE(43,96)-(213,96), PSET
41 FOR X-43 TO 213 STEP 10
42 LINE(X,91)-(X,110), PSET: NEXT
43 LINE(128,11)-(128,181). PSET
44 FOR Y-11 TO 181 STEP 10
45 LINE(123,Y)-(133,Y),PSET:NEXT
   use NEIGHBOR.BIN
40 CIRCLE(CX-15,CY),15,1,.75,.25
41 CIRCLE(CX,CY-15),15,1,0,.5
42 CIRCLE(CX+15.CY),15,1,.25,.75
43 CIRCLE(CX,CY+15),15,,1,.5,0
44 PSET(CX,CY-3):PSET(CX,CY+3):P
45 PSET(CX,CY+2):PSET(CX-1,CY-1)
:PSET(CX+1,CY-1)
46 PSET(CX-1.CY+1):PSET(CX+1.CY+
```

```
47 PRESET(CX.CY-1):PRESET(CX-1.C
Y): PRESET(CX,CY)
48 PRESET(CX+1,CY): PRESET(CX,CY+
1):PSET(CX-3.CY)
49 PSET(CX-2,CY):PSET(CX+2,CY):P
SET(CX+3,CY)
   use NEIGHBOR.BIN
40 N=43
41 LINE(CX-N.CY-N)-(CX+N,CY+N),P
SET RE
   use NEIGHBOR.BIN
40 FOR X=5 TO 85 STEP 5
41 LINE(128,96-X)-(128+X.96).PSE
42 LINE-(128,96+X),PSET
43 LINE-(128-X,96),PSET
44 LINE-(128,96-X), PSET: NEXT
   use NEIGHALL.BIN
40 LINE(CX,CY-2)-(CX+2,CY),PSET
41 LINE-(CX,CY+2), PSET
42 LINE-(CX-2,CY), PSET
43 LINE-(CX,CY-2), PSET
use NEIGHBOR.BIN or NEIGHALL.BIN
```

Table 1: Alternate Lines for Design Variations

#### Listing 1: NEIGHBR1

```
Ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC
1Ø PCLEAR8
2Ø L=1Ø
30 DIM A1 (L, L), A2 (L, L)
4Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
5Ø A1 (L/2, L/2) =1:PSET (L/2, L/2)
6Ø PMODE 4,5:PCLS:GOSUB 8Ø:SCREE
7Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:GOSUB 8Ø:SCREE
N 1,1:GOTO6Ø
8Ø FOR Y=1 TO L-1
9Ø FOR X=1 TO L-1
100 V=A1 (X, Y-1) +A1 (X-1, Y) +A1 (X+1
, Y) + A1(X, Y+1)
110 A2 (X, Y) = V AND 1
120 NEXT X, Y
13Ø FOR Y=1 TO L-1
14Ø FOR X=1 TO L-1
15\emptyset \text{ V=A2}(X,Y):A2(X,Y)=\emptyset:A1(X,Y)=
16Ø IF V=1 THEN PSET(X,Y)
17Ø NEXT X, Y: RETURN
```

#### Listing 2: NEIGHBR2

```
Ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC
20 I = 20
3Ø DIM A1 (L, L), A2 (L, L)
4Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
5Ø A1 (L/2, L/2) =1:PSET (L/2, L/2)
6Ø PMODE 4,5:PCLS:GOSUB 8Ø:SCREE
N 1,1
7Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:GOSUB 8Ø:SCREE
N 1,1:GOTO6Ø
8Ø FOR Y=1 TO L-1
9Ø FOR X-1 TO L-1
100 V-A1(X,Y):IF V=0 THEN 120
1100 \text{ A2}(X, Y-1) = \text{A2}(X, Y-1) + 1
111 A2 (X-1, Y) = A2(X-1, Y) + 1
112 A2 (X+1, Y) = A2 (X+1, Y) +1
113 A2 (X, Y+1) = A2(X, Y+1) +1
12Ø NEXT X, Y
13Ø FOR Y=1 TO L-1
14Ø FOR X=1 TO L-1
150 V=A2(X,Y) AND 1:A2(X,Y)-0:A1
16Ø IF V=1 THEN PSET(X,Y)
17Ø NEXT X, Y: RETURN
```

```
Listing 3: NEIGHBOR
```

00100 ORG \$7000 00110 VERT RMB 1 00120 HORZ RMB 1 00130 START ORCC #\$50 CLEAR THE INTERRUPTS 00140 CLEAR CLRA

ØØ16Ø LDX #\$8000 BEGINNING OF TEMPORARY ARRAY CLR SFFDF HIGH RAM ØØ18Ø LCLEAR STD .X++ 00190 CMPX #\$F8ØØ END OF TEMPORARY ARRAY 00200 BLS LCLEAR 00210 BSR

ØØ22Ø PAGE5	LDB	#5	
ØØ23Ø	JSR	\$9653	
00240	USR	\$9542	
ØØ25Ø	BSR	PSET	
ØØ26Ø	LDB	#1	
00270	JSR	\$95AA	
00280	BSR	PPOINT	
ØØ29Ø PAGE1	LDB	#1	
00300	JSR	\$9653	
ØØ31Ø ØØ32Ø	JSR BSR	\$9542 PSET	
00330	LDB	#1	
ØØ34Ø	JSR	\$95AA	
ØØ35Ø	BSR	PPOINT	
ØØ36Ø DONE	JSR	[\$AØØØ]	ANY KEY PRESSED?
00370	BEQ	PAGE5	IF NOT BACK TO PAGES
ØØ38Ø	CLRB		
ØØ39Ø	JSR	\$95AA	
00400	ANDCC	#\$AF	RESET THE INTERRUPTS
00410	RTS		BACK TO BASIC
ØØ42Ø PPOINT	LDU		BEGINNING OF DATA
ØØ43Ø	LEAX	SBA	START OF GRAPHICS FIRST GRAPHICS BYTE USED
ØØ44Ø ØØ45Ø	SETDP	357, X \$7Ø	FIRST GRAFITES BITE COED
00460	LDA	#\$7Ø	
00470	TFR	A, DP	
ØØ48Ø	CLR	SFFDF	HIGH RAM
00490	LDA	#171	BITS DOWN
00500	STA	VERT	
ØØ51Ø L3	LDB	#22	BYTES ACROSS
ØØ52Ø	STB	HORZ	
ØØ53Ø L2	LDA	,X+	
ØØ54Ø	LDB	#8	BITS/BYTE
ØØ55Ø L1	LSLA	CPPT	CHECK FIRST BIT
ØØ56Ø	BCC	-176,U	TOP NEIGHBOR
ØØ57Ø NEIGH	INC	-1,U	LEFT NEIGHBOR
ØØ58Ø ØØ59Ø	INC	+1,U	RIGHT NEIGHBOR
ØØ6ØØ	INC	+176,0	BOTTOM NEIGHBOR
ØØ61Ø CPPT	LEAU	1,0	NEXT ARRAY LOCATION
ØØ62Ø	DECB		BYTE CHECKED YET?
ØØ63Ø	BNE	Ll	
ØØ64Ø	DEC	HORZ	HORIZONTAL DONE YET?
ØØ65Ø	BNE	L2	
ØØ66Ø	LEAX	10,X	ADJUST GRAPHICS BYTE
ØØ67Ø	DEC	VERT	VERTICAL DONE YET?
00680	BNE	L3	TOW PAN
00690	CLR	SFFDE	LOW RAM
ØØ7ØØ ØØ71Ø	CLRA	A, DP	
ØØ72Ø	RTS	13,51	
ØØ73Ø PSET	LDX	#\$81B4	ACTUAL START OF DATA USED
00740	LDU	#TABLE	MUST USE OUR OWN OR TABLE
ØØ75Ø	SETDP	\$70	
ØØ76Ø	LDA	#\$70	
00770	TFR	A, DP	
00780	CLR	SFFDF	HIGH RAM
00790	LDB	#12	STARTING POINT DOWN
ØØ8ØØ	STB	VERT	OFFICE POINT ACROSS
ØØ81Ø LOOP4	LDA	#44	STARTING POINT ACROSS
ØØ82Ø	STA	HORZ ,X+	
ØØ83Ø LOOP3 ØØ84Ø	BEQ	CPSET	BRANCH IF ZERO
ØØ85Ø	CLR	-1, X	CLEAR THE BIT
00860	LSRA		ANDA #1
00870	BCC	CPSET	BRANCH IF ZERO
ØØ88Ø	LDD	VERT	REG A=VERT:REG B=HORIZ
ØØ89Ø	LSRA		
00900	RORB		
00910	LSRA		
00920	RORB		
ØØ93Ø	LSRA		
00940	RORB	>\$BA	
ØØ95Ø ØØ96Ø	ADDA TER	D, Y	
ØØ97Ø	LDA	HORZ	
ØØ98Ø	ANDA	#7	
ØØ99Ø	LDA	A,U	
01000	ORA	, Y	
Ø1Ø1Ø	STA	, У	
Ø1Ø2Ø CPSET	INC	HORZ	
Ø1Ø3Ø	LDA	HORZ	
Ø1Ø4Ø	CMPA	#212	MAXIMUM ACROSS
Ø1Ø5Ø	BLS	LOOP3	ADJUGE BIR DAWN DOTAMED
01060	LEAX	7,X VERT	ADJUST BIT DATA POINTER
Ø1Ø7Ø Ø1Ø8Ø	INC	VERT	
Ø1Ø9Ø	CMPB	#180	MAXIMUM DOWN
01100	BLS	LOOP4	
01110	CLR	SFFDE	LOW RAM

01120	CLRA		
Ø113Ø	TFR	A, DP	
Ø114Ø	RTS		
Ø115Ø TABLE	FDB	\$8Ø4Ø	
Ø1160	FDB	\$2010	
Ø117Ø	FDB	\$Ø8Ø4	
Ø118Ø	FDB	\$0201	
Ø119Ø	END	START	

#### Listing 4: NEIGHBAS

Ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC 5 IF PEEK (&H7Ø66) <>&H5Ø THEN LOA DM"NEIGHBOR.BIN" 6 'IF PEEK (&H7Ø66) <>&H4F THEN LO ADM"NEIGHALL.BIN" 10 CLEAR200, &H7000-1 2Ø PCLEAR8:CX=128:CY=96 3Ø PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1 4Ø FOR X=1 TO 25 STEP 2:LINE(CX-X,96-X)-(CX+X,CY+X), PSET, B: NEXT 42 LINE (1Ø3,71) - (153,121), PSET 43 LINE (153,71) - (1Ø3,121), PSET 44 FOR X=1Ø4 TO 152 STEP 4 45 FOR Y=72 TO 12Ø STEP 4 46 PSET(X,Y):NEXT Y,X 47 FOR X=1Ø6 TO 15Ø STEP 4 48 FOR Y=74 TO 118 STEP 4 49 PSET(X,Y):NEXT Y,X 5Ø EXEC&H7ØØ2 55 POKE&HFFDE, Ø







Getting started with cgfx functions and improving your system with a fast compiler utility

#### What You Should Know About

## Your C Compiler

#### By Numa David

he C compiler release predates the Color Computer 3, hard disk drives for the CoCo, OS-9 Level II, and the Level II Development System with its vad (RAM disk). Neither the compiler nor the manual has been updated to achieve the high performance and compiling speed possible with the new hardware or software.

While the C compiler was being written, the CoCo did not have sufficient disk space to keep all the necessary files on one disk drive. The compiler was coded to look for files in the DEFS and LIB directories on Drive /dl, and the manual stated that the DEFS and LIB directories were on that drive. Disk space limitation no longer exists due to the recent improvements in hardware and software.

If your system has a 40- or 80-track, double-sided floppy drive as /d0, your disk has space for more files. The compiler can be patched to look for its DEFS and LIB directories there instead of on /d1, letting you keep all your system, commands and compiler files on one disk. If your system has a hard disk drive, you may not only

keep all your files there but all file access including the compiler files.

Better yet, if your system includes the Level II Development System with the vdd device driver (RAM disk), there are patches and procedures that give you the high performance and speed of RAM-based compiling instead of disk-based compiling.

The instructions that cause the compiler to look on Drive /dl for the DEFS and LIB directories are coded in the compiler files ccl and c.prep. These files can be patched to cause the compiler to look for the DEFS and LIB directories on any drive you choose, including /r0 (vdd RAM disk) available with the Level II Development System.

The remainder of this article guides you through steps necessary to optimize the compiler to your system. Some initial notes to remember are:

- Perform the following on backup copies of your system and compiler disks. The system and compiler disks are modified, and it is possible for patch utilities to destroy important data on your disks.
- Drive /h0 is used in some of the following examples. Substitute /d0 if your system does not include a hard disk drive.
- The EZGen utility used is available from Burke & Burke, as advertised in THE RAINBOW. It is possible to use OS-9 commands (modpatch with os9gen or cobbler) if you prefer; but, after considering the low price, the readers this will interest, and the inevitable complications that will be avoided, I concluded that EZGen is the practical choice for these examples. The

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objective here is to show you the simplest approach to a practical problem.

#### **Compiler Patches**

If you have a hard disk drive you can patch a custom version of your compiler that searches Drive /h0 for the DEFS and LIB directories as follows:

OS9: chd /h0/cmds OS9: ezgen c.prep 1 c.prep c 135c 68 c 135d 30 OS9: ezgen cc1 1 cc1 c 0EE5 68 c 0EE6 30

If you have a 40- or 80-track, doublesided disk drive as /d0, you can patch a custom version of your compiler that searches Drive /do for the DEFS and LIB directories as follows:

OS9: ezgen c.prep 1 c.prep

c 135d 30 q OS9: ezgen ccl 1 ccl C 0EE6 30

If you have the OS-9 Level II Development System, your compiler can be optimized to run at maximum speed using the vdd (RAM disk) as follows:

#### Boot patches:

To add the ro 192k.dd device descriptor to your boot file:

OS9: ezgen os9boot i /d1/modules/r0\_192k.dd

To set Default Drive /dd to /h0 (omit this if you don't have a hard disk drive):

OS9: ezgen os9boot 1 dd u /d1/modules/h0 q

You'll want to use the cgfx functions from your Level II Development System. They are C graphics functions similar to the gfx and gfx2 functions in BASIC09. The manuals furnished by Tandy fail to give the necessary instructions required to compile programs with cgfx functions.

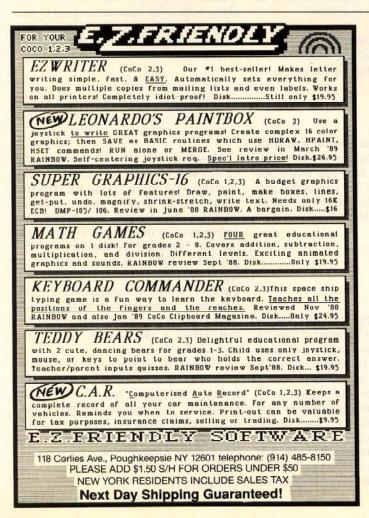
To compile cgfx functions rlink must be renamed c.link, and rma must be renamed c. asm as follows:

OS9: chd cmds OS9: del c.asm OS9: del c.link

Now let's rename the headers for the MOD-ULES directory.

OS9: ezgen rma 1 rma r c.asm q OS9: rename rma c.asm OS9: ezgen rlink l rlink r c.link OS9: rename rlink c.link

The above patches, using EZGen, act directly on the disk files; you do not use





os9gen or cobbler. You simply reboot your system.

Note: Except for initial access to disk drives to move files to /r0 for compiling, the above compiles and links entirely in RAM — the disk drives do not run.

#### Merging the Library Files

The following merged cgfx library files are also merged with your programs when they are linked by the fast c.link procedure shown later.

```
OS9: merge cgfx.l clib.l sys.l >merged.l
```

Include merged.1 in the LIB directory. To ensure compatibility, be sure to use only the new linker supplied with the *Development System*.

#### Preparing the Initializer

Use the editor to prepare ccl\_init, a procedure file to initialize the fast compiler, as follows:

```
* ccl_init *
iniz r0
chd /r0
makdir LIB
chd LIB
copy /h0/lib/merged.1 merged.1
chd /h0/defs
dsave /h0 /r0 ! shell
chx /h0/cmds
load ccl
load c.prep
load c.pass1
load c.pass2
load c.asm
load c.link
```

#### Setting Up the Fast Linker

Use the editor to prepare fast\_link, a procedure file you can use to put specific programs in for linking. Using a procedure file avoids typing a long list of commands each time you recompile and relink your application.

The quantity of relocatable files merged below serves as only an example. The exact quantity depends upon the number of programs linked to form your application. Here is a typical procedure file:

```
* fast_link *
chd /h0/sources
merge progl.r prog2.r prog3.r >temp1
merge prog4.r prog5.r prog6.r >temp2
merge prog7.r prog8.r prog9.r >temp3
merge temp1 temp2 temp3 >/r0/lib/
prog.l
* The following commiles line line
```

- \* The following compiler line links the \* \*
- \* CGFX functions in merged.l to your program \*

```
c.link cstart.r -l=prog.l -
l=merged.l -o=prog
```

This completes preparation of the system for fast compiling. Reset your computer and reboot.

#### To Use Your Fast Compiler:

Compile each of the source programs of your group of source programs to a relocatable object file as follows:

 Initialize the fast compiler by typing at the OS9 prompt:

```
OS9: ccl init
```

Copy the program to /r0:

```
0S9: chd /r0
```

OS9: copy /h0/sources/prog.c prog.c

Compile the program.

OS9: ccl prog.c -ro

Note: Debug and recompile if errors occur during compiling.

Copy the program back to /h0:

```
OS9: copy prog.r /h0/sources/prog.r
OS9: del prog.r
OS9: del prog.c
```

You now have a group of relocatable object files that must be linked to form an executable object file as follows:

#### To Use Your Fast Linker:

To link the group of relocatable files to an executable object file, simply type at the OS9 prompt:

```
OS9: fast_link
```

If fast\_link produces errors, debug the offending source program, delete the offending relocatable file, and repeat the compiler steps above. The executable program is saved in the CMDS directory. To run the program type at the OS9 prompt:

OS9: prog

#### Summary

The keys to this fast compiler are the patches that cause the compiler to look for DEFs and LIB directories on /r0 instead of /d1 and keeping the compiler commands loaded in memory for immediate execution instead of loading from disk drives.

Beyond that, many approaches and variations are possible for setting up the system for fast compiling. Enhancements and improving convenience and utility will undoubtedly occur to you. You can develop a completely interactive, menu-driven, fast compiler utility.

#### C Graphics Library

Now for the C graphics library. Your C compiler has available a new graphics library that expands the original C library to a state-of-the-art graphics programming language. C language graphics library functions similar to the gfx2 functions in BASIC09 are provided on the OS-9 Level II Development System disk as cgfx functions for the C compiler. You will want to use your cgfx commands.

However, essential steps required before using cgfx with the compiler are not included in the manual — the kind of steps that probably never occur to even experienced programmers. The following gives you the information needed to get started with cgfx functions.

Use of cgfx functions requires a Color Computer 3 with the following software: OS-9 Level II Operating System, OS-9 Level II Development System, C compiler and C library, and Multi-Vue. (You can use cgfx functions without Multi-Vue, but your cgfx documentation is in the Multi-Vue manual.)

If you haven't compiled a program using cgfx functions yet, the following will spare you some time, frustration and confusion:

Pages 10-1 and 10-2 of the *Multi-Vue* manual advise you to link the cgfx library along with other libraries to your C program, and give instructions along with a command line example (that does not work yet) as follows:

```
OS9: ccl prog.c -r
OS9: c.link /d1/lib/cstart.r prog.r
-l=/d1/lib/cgfx.1 -l=/d1/lib/clib.l
-l=/d1/lib/sys.1 -o-prog
```

How frustrated a programmer can get if no one tells him that the ccl and c.link modules used above are not the ones that came with the compiler and do not work until they are changed. You can't be expected to know this because it's not in the manual. Tandy knows about this specific problem—and one of its capable technical representatives will explain it if you call Tandy's Fort Worth headquarters. But how long does a programmer troubleshoot a command line example before he resorts to that? (Have a heart, Tandy—we need addenda for this one.)

The manual fails to advise that the old c.link and c.asm must be deleted from the CMDS directory, and that r.link must be renamed c.link and rma must be renamed c.asm before using the compiler with the above command line as follows. (Warning: Perform the following on a backup disk. Important compiler modules will be changed.)

It is assumed the rma and r.link com-

mands from the Development System disk, as well as c.asm and c.link from the C compiler disk, are on the CMDs directory on Drive /do.

OS9: chd /d0/cmds OS9: del c.asm c.link OS9: rename r.link c.link OS9: rename rma c.asm

Now you are ready to proceed according to the instructions and examples on Page 10-2 of the Multi-Vue manual. However, I suggest first merging the library files as follows, assuming the library files from the Development System disk are in the LIB directory on /d1:

OS9: chd /dl/lib OS9: merge cgfx.l clib.l sys.l >merged.1

Keep merged. 1 in the LIB directory. The rather long linker line above can be shortened in all future calls as follows, provided your source code is on a directory named SOURCES on /do and the LIB and DEFS directories are on /d1:

OS9: chd /d0/sources OS9: ccl prog.c -r

OS9: c.link /dl/lib/cstart.r prog.r -l=/d1/lib/merged.l -o=prog

#### **Debugging Your Manual**

It may save you more time and confusion to know the manual contains errors in some cgfx command line examples. The following, from Page 10-21 of Multi-Vue, will help you debug your manual.

SetGc (path, grpnum, bufnum) Wrong SetGC (path, grpnum, bufnum) Right

If you are uncertain about path simply use 1 to indicate standard output.

I don't know how many cgfx command line errors are in the manual, but when (not if) you run into other cases where everything seems OK but you get an Unresolved References Error, you can determine whether the command from the manual is correct by using rdump as follows:

To dump system command headers to your screen using rdump from the Development System:

OS9: chd /h0/lib OS9: rdump cgfx.l -a

To produce a printout so you can compare all the cgfx commands on the system disk with all the cgfx commands in the manual:

OS9: rdump cgfx.1 -a >/p

The information in the dump you are interested in has the exact spelling of the command in question, including uppercase, lowercase, underscores, etc., as listed under "global symbols defined." If the spelling from the dump differs from the manual, use the spelling from the dump and note the correct command in the manual. Otherwise you will find cgfx functions to be as simple, straightforward and useful as their BASIC09 counterparts.

These functions are fundamental to graphics programming in the C language. CoCo users are fortunate that Tandy chose an industry standard, state-of-the-art operating system, languages and powerful features such as cgfx for the Color Computer. You don't want to do without them.

(Questions or comments concerning this article may be addressed to the author at 5305 Grand Lake, Bellaire, TX 77401; (713) 664-9529. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.) 0

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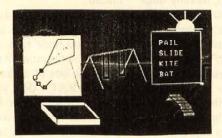
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#### Turn of the Screw

It took a little longer than I thought, but here is Part 2. Before we get into it, be sure to review Part 1, which gives instructions for building a 256K RAM disk for the CoCo 1, 2 or 3.

You need a Multi-Pak Interface for this project. When you are finished building the RAM disk, I will supply you in Part 3 with a driver for Disk BASIC in the form of source code. I will also supply an OS-9 driver on Delphi and on RAINBOW ON DISK.

Look at Figure 1. It is the complete circuit for the RAM disk. (The parts list is described in detail in the previous article.) By now you should have completed Part 1 of this project. This means having all the sockets mounted on the proto-board and the sockets wired for +5-volts and ground. You should also have all of the .1µF capacitors in place and wired. Check over the wiring again. It is also wise to plug the empty card into the Multi-Pak and test the +5-volts and ground connections with a logic probe or meter. This way you know that all the chips will be powered properly.

Study Figure 1 carefully. None of the parts show +5-volts or ground, making the diagram easier to read. Notice there is only one RAM chip shown in the diagram, to save space. All of the RAM chips are connected in parallel (together).

For example, Pin 15 of the RAM chip comes from Pin 3 of U17A. Pin 3 of U17A also goes to Pin 15 of all other RAM chips as well. All pins to the RAM chips are connected together except for DI (Pin 2) and DO (Pin 14). Do you see the label D0 next to the RAM chip? It goes to any other wire with the same label. As an example, follow the heavy bus trace on the diagram. Not shown in the diagram are the other seven RAM chips with different labels. U1 has the label D0 on pins 2 and 14; U2 has the label D1 on these pins; U3 has D2, and so forth. There is one for each of the eight data lines.

Look again at the heavy traces. They are known as bus lines and are used when many lines go to the same area or chip. Usually address and data lines are wired using bus lines. Whenever you see a bus line, all wires entering and leaving the bus must be labeled. It is the label, not the bus, that determines where the wire goes. In fact the bus is just a visual guide to where the wires

Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec. Tony's username on Delphi is DISTO. Part 2 of a three-part series

## Building a RAMDisk

By Tony DiStefano Rainbow Contributing Editor

go. You can remove the bus lines and just follow the labels.

Now that you know how to properly interpret the diagram, let's start on how the circuit works. You should be familiar with U1 to U8. (See my previous article on RAM chips for a complete description on how they work.) The rest of the chips are standard TTL parts, and descriptions of each are found in the many TTL books on the market today. I suggest getting one in order to fully understand the following descriptions.

Look at U9, U10 and U14. These are latches that hold the 18 address locations needed to access 256K of RAM. Note that U14 is not a tri-state latch; so U15, a tristate buffer, is needed. The input side of these latches comes from U13, which is being used as a memory decoder. It uses SCS signal from the CoCo, thereby mapping these bytes from \$FF40 to \$FF43 (A0, A1 and A2). Since we are not using A4, there is a mirror image of this area at \$FF48. U13 also uses the R/W line and the E clock to make sure that data is valid when writing to the latches. This leaves the decoder chip with four write-only output signals and four read-only signals. We need all four write-only outputs but only one read-only output.

A write to \$FF40 activates Y0 of U15. This latches the information on the data bus to U9. A write to \$FF41 activates Y1 of U15, and this latches data to U10. Again a write to \$FF42 activates Y2 of U15. This latches data into U14. Note that even though

six bits of data (D0 to D5) are written to U14, only the first two are used. The other four are not connected and may be used for further expansion. The outputs of U9, U10 and U14 are controlled by the RAS and CAS parts of the circuit.

U11 and U10 make up part of the refresh circuit. U11 is an eight-bit counter. If you remember the RAM info, only eight bits are required to completely refresh 256K of memory. The input of U11 comes from an AND gate, U16B. The main input to the AND gate is from the Q clock. Every Q clock cycle the CoCo puts out increments the counter. When the counter reaches \$FF, it resets to 0 and starts over again. Then other input to the AND gate comes from the SCS line of the CoCo. It is wired in such a way that the refresh counter is halted whenever an access to the area is done. This is to make sure that a count is not missed when the RAM is accessed. The output of the eightbit counter is not tri-state - thus the need for U10. U10 is an eight-bit tri-state buffer. The outputs are almost always enabled via an inverter U18F. The input to U18F comes from U16A, which is only activated when you do a read or write to the RAM data at \$FF43. When a read or a write is done, the refresh cycle is stopped via U16A and U18F.

The string of inverts you see at the top of Figure 1 is a delay line. It delays the E clock in order to allow all other buffers to activate and deactivate in the proper sequence. Remember that in reading or writing a byte of data to a dynamic RAM such as this, there must be a proper sequence. (A complete sequence of events is discussed later.) But for this to happen, the refresh circuit must be removed from its counter address in time and be back on track for the next refresh count. This is one example of the timings to be reckoned with in designing a circuit.

Now let us look at a complete read cycle step-by-step. Before a read cycle can be done, you must first set up which 256K bytes of data you want to read. This is done using 18 bits of address. Let's call them RA0 to RA17. (RA stands for RAM address.) To set up the 18 RAM addresses, you must do three writes to the latches described above. RA0 to RA7 is mapped at \$FF40 using D0 to D7 respectively. The next group, RA8 to RA15, is addressed at \$FF41, again using D0 to D7 respectively. Finally the last two, RA16 and RA17, are addressed at \$FF42, using D0 and D1 respectively. After writing to these three address locations, the address of the byte

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we want to read is set up.

To read the byte at the above address, read the address \$FF43. When we read \$FF43, we start the cycle by SCS going low. The memory-mapped byte is at \$FF43. The R/W line puts all the RAM chips in the Read mode. Then the SCS locks out the Q clock from counting the next refresh address to U11. U16A goes low and immediately locks out the refresh address via U18A and U10. That also puts the RAS address data on the Q bus line. Look at the delay line starting from U18A. The first encounter is the junction between U12D and U12E. This disengages the RAS address data from the Q bus. The next event (U18E and U15A) strobes the RAS address into the RAM chips. Note that the circuit appears to remove the address before the RAM chips get it. But because of the delays caused by U17B and the latches themselves, the RAS strobe happens before the RAS address disappears.

The next step (U15A and U17D) activates U17C and in turn activates U10 and U15A. This puts the CAS address on the Q bus. The following event at the end of the delay line is U16C. It activates U17A and strobes the CAS line of the RAM. At this point the RAM chips have all the data needed to produce the data. One hundred

and fifty nano-seconds later, the data appears on the data bus via Pin 14 on each RAM chip. Finally the CPU latches the data on the falling edge of the E clock. U13 deactivates due to the E clock and then everything else down the line deactivates. The next cycle starts all over again. If the CPU does not read or write to that memory location, a refresh cycle is made. This process is repeated continuously.

That's a lot of theory, but just remember: The above circuit took almost 100 hours of work to design. Now you're ready to begin wiring. The best way to do this is to follow a few guidelines. I start from U1 Pin 1 and make all the connections to it. Then I go to Pin 2 and do the same, then Pin 3, and so on until the end of the chip. Next I do U2 and U3 in the same manner, checking them several times.

Wire it up to the location designated by the circuit in Figure 1 and plug in the chips. Another tip is to label all the sockets with a felt pen on the bottom side of the protoboard. It's also good to circle Pin 1 of each socket — it gives you a point to start counting on. Try to keep all wires as short and the solder points as neat as possible. When you are finished with the connections, clean the bottom of the board with circuit-board flux cleaner.

Next time I'll have trouble-shooting and testing guides and some source code for the RAM disk.

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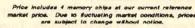
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October 1989

THE RAINBOW

#### **BASICally Speaking**

Dear Larry:

I have written a word processing program for my CoCo and am wondering how to put a word-wrap feature into the program to prevent word division. I would like a line length to vary up to 250 characters. A listing of the program is enclosed with this letter.

Donald F. Graff Springboro, Pennsylvania

#### Dear Donald:

Due to space limitations I cannot list the whole program in this article. But I can write a small routine that enables word wrap and show you the important elements to consider in designing one. The program is listed below. The variables are explained in the header of the routine.

Questions or improvements regarding this routine are welcome. Replies may take as much as two or three months, considering the complexity of the question.

0 CLEAR 10000

1 DIM L\$(100) 'THE NUMBER OF LI NES ALLOWED TO BE TYPED (CAN BE INCREASED)

10 WO=0 'THE NUMBER OF LETTERS I

11 LE-0 'THE LENGTH OF THE CURRE NT LINE

12 LN=60'THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF A

13 A\$=" "`A CHARACTER FROM THE K EYBOARD

14 LS=""'THE LINE CURRENTLY BEIN

G TYPED 15 NU=1 'THE CURRENT LINE NUMBER 100 CLS:PRINT

110 EXEC 44537:A\$=INKEY\$

120 LE=LE+1:LS=LS+AS:PRINT AS; 130 IF AS=" " THEN WO=0 ELSE WO= WO+1

140 IF LE>LN THEN PRINT STRINGS(
WO,8):L\$(NU)=LEFT\$(L\$,LEN(L\$)-WO
):L\$=RIGHT\$(L\$,WO):LE=WO:WO=0:NU
=NU+1:PRINT L\$;

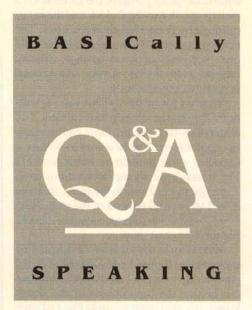
150 GOTO 110

#### Dear Larry:

I bought a used Radio Shack Color Computer 2 with a printer and double disk drive. There were no manuals with it. I was able to get some manuals for the printer and cassette player through Radio Shack.

My husband and I are trying to use it for a start-up computer business. I can't seem

Larry Boeldt has programmed on the Color Computer, for five years. He has experience with BASIC, Pascal and FORTRAN IV. He runs a software customizing business for the CoCo market.



#### By Larry Boeldt

to find enough business software for this computer. I know it was originally made as a beginner's computer but am hoping I can find some business and educational software for it until I can buy a more business-oriented computer.

I am looking for an address label program so that I can alphabetically file names by city, state and zip code. It should allow for easy updating and should be able to work with a word processor for mail merge.

I hope you know of some company or individual that has this type of business software. I would also like to find a desktop publishing program for the Color Computer 2.

Kay Nelson Jacksonville, Florida

#### Dear Kay:

Tothian Software, Inc., sells two programs called *Ultra-Merge* and *Ultra-Base*. Together they should take care of your mail merge and mailing list needs. For a CoCo 2 word processor many people use *Telewriter* 64 from Cognitec. I used the CoCo 3 version of *Telewriter* to type this article. Both Cognitec and Tothian advertise in THE RAINBOW, so look for their ads.

If you plan to buy a PC-compatible computer in the future, I suggest a program sold by Radio Shack called Q&A. My personal suggestion is to upgrade to a CoCo 3. Your present drives are compatible and the

price is low. A CoCo 3 fills your small-business needs quite nicely.

These suggestions are based on my personal use, and the programs may not suit your needs. Many other RAINBOW advertisers sell similar products, and it would be a good idea to check the reviews in back issues. If these packages do not match your taste, you can have someone write custom software for you. It may cost more, but you will get exactly what you need.

#### Dear Larry:

I recently bought a Color Computer 3 and the OS-9 operating system. Before my purchase I owned a Color Computer 2 and used Disk BASIC. I would like to know if there is any way for OS-9 to read the directory of a Disk BASIC disk. I have TRSCopy, which I use to convert old text files, and would find it helpful be able to see which files I have on disk as I go along.

Jeff Hebert Sheboygan, Wisconsin

#### Dear Jeff:

The listing rsdir should do exactly what you want it to. Simply type in the following lines to invoke it from OS-9's shell. Notice that it is written in BASIC09. Make sure you pack it, using the command pack\*, so that it is stored in your execution directory. This causes BASIC09 to pack all procedures in memory and send them to the execution directory.

You must have runb in memory or in the execution directory. To get it to work, you must trick OS-9 into believing that an OS-9 format disk is in the disk drive.

First put any OS-9 disk in Drive /dl. Type dir /dl. Replace the OS-9 disk with your Disk BASIC disk and type rsdir("/dl"). The program asks if you want to make another directory listing. You may redirect the output to the printer with the line rsdir("/dl") >>/p.

I purposely wrote the program to send its output to the standard error path.

#### PROCEDURE radir

ØØØØ PARAM filename:STRING[5]

ØØØC DIM done: BOOLEAN

ØØ13 DIM s:STRING[1]

ØØ1F DIM fsector (256):BYTE

ØØ2B DIM i:INTEGER

ØØ32 DIM path:BYTE

ØØ39 DIM sector:INTEGER

0040 ON ERROR GOTO 300 0046 filename=filename ØØ4E PRINT CHR\$ (12); 0054 OPEN #path, filename+"@ ":READ ØØ64 REPEAT ØØ66 SEEK #path, 78848. ØØ73 PRINT CHR\$ (12) 0078 PRINT "Put Color Bas ic Disk into "; filename 009A PRINT "and press any key to continue " ØØBD GET #1,s ØØC6 PRINT CHR\$ (12) ØØCB done=FALSE ØØD1 FOR sector=1 TO 18 ØØE1 GET #path, fsector ØØEB RUN display (fsecto r, done) 00FA IF done THEN 10 Ø1Ø6 NEXT sector Ø111 1Ø 115 PRINT Ø117 PRINT "Another disk? Ø129 GET #1,s Ø132 UNTIL s="n" OR s="N" Ø146 CLOSE #path Ø14C END 14E 3ØØ Ø152 PRINT CHR\$ (7); CHR\$ (7) Ø15B i=ERR Ø161 IF i=56 THEN

Ø16D PRINT Ø16F PRINT "Usage: RSDIR( "; CHR\$(34); "/d1"; CHR\$(34); ")" Ø192 ENDIF Ø194 IF i=244 THEN Ø1AØ PRINT Ø1A2 PRINT "You must firs t put an" Ø1BB PRINT "OS9 format di sk in " Ø1D2 PRINT filename; " be fore trying to use" Ø1EF PRINT "the Color BAS IC disk" Ø2Ø7 ENDIF PROCEDURE display ØØØØ PARAM sector (256):BYTE ØØØC PARAM done: BOOLEAN ØØ13 DIM i, j: INTEGER ØØ1E FOR j=1 TO 256 STEP 32 ØØ34 FOR i=j TO j+1Ø ØØ49 IF sector(i)=Ø THE N 20 ØØ5B IF sector(i)=255 T HEN ØØ6A done=TRUE ØØ7Ø GOTO 3Ø

0074 ENDIF

or(i));

ØØ76 PRINT #3, CHR\$ (sect

ØØ84 IF i=j+7 THEN PRIN T #3,"/"; ØØ9D ENDIF ØØ9F NEXT i ØØAA PRINT #3," ", ØØB6 2Ø ØØBA NEXT j

Questions about specific BASIC programming problems can be addressed to BASICally Speaking, THE RAINBOW, P. O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for brevity and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive, we are unable to answer letters individually.

Questions can also be sent to Larry through the Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow magazine Services. Then at the RAINBOW> prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS> prompt, where you can select the "BASICally Speaking" online, which has complete instructions.



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## Extended ADOS-3— An Elevated Environment

Tandy's introduction of the Color Computer 3 was a giant leap in the evolution of the CoCo. This powerful machine with advanced graphics and addressing capabilities is in my opinion the best computer available at anywhere near its price. And for some applications, it's the best computer, period. Many purchasers of the CoCo 3 were disappointed, however, to find that the CoCo 3's Disk BASIC is nearly identical to the dull DOS of the earlier CoCos. What the CoCo 3 needs is a new Disk BASIC that fully uses the abilities of this incredible machine and is of the CoCo 3's caliber. Extended ADOS-3 is the answer to that need.

swer to that need. Extended ADOS-3, the latest product in the popular ADOS line, is an enhancement to standard ADOS-3. Remarkable new features are added. and a few standard commands are greatly improved - especially those dealing with the disk drive. Your

SpectroSystems' Extended ADOS-3 EPROM adapted for a 24-pin socket.

Will now have, will now have, such things as a RAM disk (for 512K machines), selectable access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems' Tandy's Smart access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems' Tandy's Smart access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems' Tandy's Smart access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems' Tandy's Smart access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems' Tandy's Smart access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems' Tandy's Smart access to the equivalent of 16 standard (SpectroSystems') access to the

configurable cold start actions, and more — along with all the functions available in standard ADOS-3.

Extended ADOS-3 comes with one floppy disk and a 12-page 8½-by-11-inch manual. The documentation is well-written, straightforward and understandable upon first reading. The author is easy to get in touch with and answered all my questions in a helpful manner.

Extended ADOS-3 is designed to be "burned into" a 27128 EPROM (Erasable, Programmable Read-Only Memory), which replaces the ROM chip presently in your disk controller. This is an important difference from standard ADOS-3, which can be loaded into RAM from disk. Extended ADOS-3's massive code won't fit into the same amount of memory that ADOS-3 does. This problem is now solved by a novel approach.

Most of you are probably familiar with programs for the 64K CoCo 1 or 2 that put the computer into "RAM mode" and make use of the extra memory. Since the CoCo 3 already operates in RAM mode, *Extended ADOS-3* actually switches into ROM mode and accesses information stored on the EPROM in the disk controller. This is a definite switch from standard program operation, and it was a pleasant surprise to learn of this scheme.

However, power often comes at a price. I mentioned that the program must be burned into an EPROM; while EPROM programmers are not unknown to the CoCo community, I suspect most purchasers will need to have someone else burn the EPROM for them. Finding someone to do it isn't a problem (the manual contains the addresses of two such people), but it costs an additional \$15.

I should also mention that even though Extended ADOS-3 is designed to be burned into an EPROM, it is possible to use a few of its functions without doing so. You will basically be running standard ADOS-3, but with the ability to use (one at a time) several stand-alone utilities that come on the disk.

However, I strongly encourage anyone who wants to get their money's worth from Extended ADOS-3 to have it burned into an EPROM and use the program to its full potential as intended.

An additional price for power is that the size of Extended ADOS-3 demands that it be burned into a 28-pin 27128 EPROM, since no 24-pin EPROM has enough capacity to store it. The Tandy FD 502 disk controller has a 28-pin ROM socket, but earlier Tandy controllers have only 24 pins. Those with the smaller sockets need to purchase a \$10 adapter from SpectroSys-

In either case, both types of controllers need some minor hardware modification in order to use a 28-pin EPROM. This involves opening the controller (which voids your warranty if still in effect) and doing a little soldering. So if the thought of a soldering iron in your hand makes you break out into a cold sweat, get a friend who knows how to solder to perform this for you. Also, owners of the FD 500 drive need to either run a wire into the CoCo's cartridge slot or add a new pin to the controller's card edge connector, because a pin necessary for the EPROM's operation is missing from these controllers. This particular modification may prove to be a little more difficult. Even with all these things considered, I had no problem installing the adapter in my 24-pin ROM, and I think this is a small price to pay for the kind of power you get.

#### Guaranteed to Fit

Extended ADOS-3 is intended to fit your computer setup and personal preferences like a glove — but some participation on your part is required. Upon receiving your package, first do as the instructions ask and make a backup of the disk to use as a working copy. Keep the original disk writeprotected and in a safe place. Then after reading the manual, modify the customizing program to reflect the way you want your new Disk BASIC to be configured.

The customizing program, which is in BASIC (as were the original ADOS and ADOS-3 customization programs), is well commented as to what changes and configuration options are available. It is not menu-driven; users list and edit lines to effect the changes they want.

You need to place a copy of your configured ADOS-3 onto the Extended ADOS-3 disk. (If you are running ADOS-3 from an EPROM, you can use the SAVEROM. BAS program to create a file using

#### The Man Behind ADOS

Arthur J. Flexser, owner and operator of SpectroSystems, is an associate professor of psychology at Florida International University in Miami. His first experience with computers was programming on mainframes. However, when he started using his first personal computer (one of the original gray-case CoCos), he found much more enjoyment working with it than with the larger machines, and was soon writing commercial-quality software for the CoCo.

SpectroSystems was founded as a means of making these programs available to the public. From the very beginning emphasis has been placed on program quality and extensive testing as opposed to quick product releases.

"I try to put out the very best product I can; I polish it a lot and am not in a big hurry to release it at the first possible minute," said Flexser. "I take my time when I'm developing. I check out every detail very thoroughly, and if there is some subtle funniness, I will spend hours and hours . . . tracking it down." This attention to error-free program operation is found in all of SpectroSystems' products. The first release of a SpectroSystems' product is often equivalent in testing and debugging to some companies' third or fourth versions.

ADOS itself began when Flexser purchased a lowercase kit for his CoCo and wanted to make BASIC able to accept commands using lowercase. To this DOS modification he began to add many utilities, and the program soon grew into a product that other people began to express an interest in. Out of this eventually came the original ADOS. From that time on, the CoCo Community has been fortunate to have this source of excellent software continue to produce quality products. For those of you who were wondering, yes, ADOS does stand for "Art's DOS." I think he would be perfectly content, however, if it were everyone's DOS.















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your EPROM.) Then run the Extended ADOS-3 customizer, which creates a binary file you send to an EPROM burner. When you receive the EPROM, place it into your disk controller, making the necessary hardware modifications. When you turn the CoCo 3 on, be prepared for a moving experience — Extended ADOS-3 will blow your socks off.

Extended ADOS-3 is the culmination of all that has gone before in the development of ADOS. It combines all the old functions with powerful new ones, comprising an irresistible integrated package. The total effect is a DOS worthy of the CoCo 3.

One excellent example of Extended ADOS-3's usefulness can be seen by looking at its editing features, such as a keyrepeat function. If a key is held down for more than half a second, it begins to repeat. The delay before repeating begins and the speed of the repeat are both configurable. In the Edit mode you can step forward in the line by holding down the space bar and backward by holding down the backspace (left arrow) key. The key repeat combined with other excellent features gives you an incredible editing environment unparalleled by anything I've ever seen for the CoCo. The manual states that it combines the best features of a screen editor and a line editor, and I have to agree.

Two new commands are also added to BASIC. LCOPY and LMOVE allow you to copy or move a line or range of lines from one location to another within the BASIC program, with lines automatically being numbered to fit into their new locations. For example, LMOVE 150-200 to 350 moves lines 150 to 200 to fit between Line 350 and the line immediately after it. These commands work very well and are a long-awaited addition to BASIC. (I can't count the times I've retyped an entire line just to move it to a new location.)

#### RAM Disk (When You Need Data Fast!)

For 512K machines, Extended ADOS-3 includes a RAM disk that functions either as one 80-track or as two 35- or 40-track drives. This is a very fast, reliable, resident RAM disk that is as easy to use and as compatibly transparent as any I have seen. A full 40-track RAM drive to RAM drive backup takes only three seconds, and a RAM drive DSKINI just a fraction of a second. The contents of the RAM disk are preserved after a reset or even a cold start (POKE113, 0 followed by a reset).

Except for its lightning-fast speed, the RAM disk operates in all other aspects as a normal external disk drive, and all disk-related commands are compatible with it. Furthermore, to maintain data integrity, the RAM disk, unlike many others, stores a

checksum for each sector that gives an I/O Error if the data on the disk is found to be bad. (You can override this protection by using the CSUM OFF command, re-enabling it with CSUM ON.)

#### An Excellent CONFIG

In the quest for attaining the full potential of their disk drives, CoCo users have been limited severely by standard Disk BASIC. Extended ADOS-3 allows you to make full use of your drives. It has support for double-sided drives, variable step rates (6 to 30ms), and 35-, 40- or 80-track drives. I am currently using a 30-ms, single-sided 40-track drive as Drive 0, a 6-ms double-sided 40-track drive as Drive 1, and a 30-ms single-sided 80-track drive as Drive 2.

The CONFIG command lets you assign various *physical* drives to the *logical* drive numbers 0 to 3. That is, you can assign a physical drive (external disk drive or internal RAM drive) to a particular logical drive number so that, for instance, when you type DIR1 you get a directory of whatever physical drive you have assigned as logical Drive 1, CONFIG is used in this format:

CONFIG 0 B0 R0 R1

This means you have assigned physical Drive 0 as logical Drive 0, the back (second) side of physical Drive 0 as logical Drive 1, the first RAM drive as logical Drive 2, and the second RAM drive as logical Drive 3.

Hardware limitations of the CoCo set the maximum number of drives that can be connected at one time to four single-sided or three double-sided drives. This means that by using the CONFIG command you can have access to up to eight different disk drives (six sides from three double-sided disks and two from the RAM drives). You may be wondering how I am going to pull the "equivalent of 16 standard 35-track disk drives" claim out of the hat. Well, consider a system with two 40-track RAM drives and three double-sided 80-track drives. The RAM drives total 80 tracks, and the 80-track drives give 3\*80\*2=480 tracks, for a total of 560 tracks - 16 times the standard 35 tracks. (See, I wasn't just pulling your leg.)

#### "I Said, I Want My Data Fast!"

Extended ADOS-3 improves the BACKUP and DSKINI commands to give speed addicts what they long for most. BACKUP is modified to work twice as fast as before for a full disk. In addition, a "GAT backup" feature is used, which means that only tracks with data on them are copied (based on the Granule Allocation Table), resulting in extremely quicker backups of disks that

are only partially full. You can override this feature if you want.

BACKUP is modified to allow formatting of the destination disk at the same time the BACKUP is done. You can also use a number-of-tracks specifier, such as BACKUP 0 to 1,35, causing only the first 35 tracks to be copied to the destination disk, even if the source disk has 40 or 80 tracks.

percent faster. However, the timing on this fast DSKINI is critical, and no speed increase is realized for drives whose motors are not operating at the correct speed.

#### Get Wild (Then COPY and KILL)

Many of us are aware that Big Blue's Unspeakable-DOS has the ability to perform wildcard operations, and we may have at one time or another wished the CoCo had the same ability. (Oh, sacrilege.) We can come out of the closet now, thanks to Extended ADOS-3's wildcard COPY and KILL commands.

The asterisk (\*) and question mark (?) characters in a filename or extension within a COPY OF KILL COMMAND cause the operation to be performed on all files that match the description. For example, COPY"\*.BAS" TO 1 copies all files with an extension of .BAS from Drive 0 to Drive 1. COPY"PR\*.BIN:1" TO 2 copies all files with an extension of .BIN and starts with the letters PR. The question mark can be used to match any single character; thus KILL"R?G.BAS:1" kills all BASIC files that are three letters in length, start with R and end in G.

These commands can also be followed by one or more options to increase their power and flexibility. Both COPY and KILL can be followed by an 0, which outputs to the screen each file copied or killed. Or they can be followed by an A, which asks if each file is to be affected by the operation. The commands COPY"\*.\*" TO 1, A and KILL"\*.\*", A are especially effective and useful commands, providing quick and easy disk transfer and purging. Also, the COPY command has a Kill option that kills all source files copied, and a Replace option that automatically replaces duplicate files without any prompting.

All these commands work like magic and perform flawlessly. So go ahead and get wild — you'll be glad you did.

#### How About A DATE?

Extended ADOS-3 now automatically attaches the date to files when saved to disk; these dates are displayed when you do a DIR of the disk. The date is also used as a header when you LLIST a program and is returned as the value of the DATE\$ function, as in PRINT DATE\$, or A\$=DATE\$.

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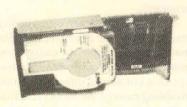
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The date is taken from a 16-character string you input either at power-up or at a later time using the DATE command, or it is taken from a real-time clock that is supported by the available software.

SpectroSystems currently has software drivers that support obtaining the date directly from the Disto (CRC) RTIME, 3-in-1 and 4-in-1 adapters. It also offers a software driver that is used with the Tandy SmartWatch (Cat. No. 25-1033, \$39.95), which plugs directly into any disk controller with a 28-pin ROM socket. SpectroSystems is selling the SmartWatch, including drivers for use with *Extended ADOS-3*, for \$35. Whether you have a real-time clock or input the date at power-up, the file-dating feature is a nice function.

#### May I Have A Menu, Please?

The MENU command is a more powerful version of the popular BOOT and BOOT3 utilities found in previous ADOS products. It gives a directory of the files on the selected drive and allows the use of execution commands (RUN for BASIC programs, RUNM for ML programs), SCAN, COPY, KILL and LOAD by simply selecting the desired file using the arrow keys.

A word of warning: The menu command affects the memory where pages 1 and 2 of the low-resolution graphics are located. Use of MENU changes the graphics on those pages. Also, if you are using a PCLEAR1 (OF PCLEARO), using MENU destroys any BASIC program already in memory. This normally isn't a problem since MENU is mainly used to load or execute other programs, but I thought I would mention it here because the manual doesn't include this warning.

#### A Special Euphoria

Here's a little feature I really like. Having used an 80-track drive for years, I've always been annoyed by its incompatibility with standard 35- and 40-track drives. The SKIP ON command allows the use of an 80-track drive with standard disks. I stuck a 40-track disk into my 80-track drive, issued a SKIP ON command, did a DIR, and Bingo! — scrolling beautifully on the screen were the disk's contents. I know this may sound strange, but I think there is a special euphoria reserved only for those seeing their 80-track drive, for the first time, read a 40-track disk. Not only that, but use of this command allows you to read, write and format standard disks on the 80-track drive.

#### **More Commands**

With the POUT ON command, Extended ADOS-3 allows output to be sent to a parallel printer port instead of the serial port. POUT OFF directs output back through the

serial port. This feature supports the parallel ports in the Disto (CRC) and older J&M controllers.

The cols command is used while in either the 40- or the 80-column screen. It prints a line on the screen that shows the column numbers in order to aid you in knowing what values to use for the LOCATE command.



The PEEP command is like a large-scale memory monitor that uses graphics displays to allow you to page through and view the contents of memory.

There is also a function that allows you to send a dump of the current text screen to the printer. You hold down the J, K and L keys simultaneously while in direct mode or at a BASIC INPUT OF LINEINPUT. The COLD command causes a cold start.

A few changes have been made in Extended ADOS-3. The SCAN and SCANP commands, when stopped by the BREAK key, close the files they opened and shut off output to the printer. Also, the long-standing bug in standard Disk BASIC — and in ADOS and ADOS-3 — that caused a crash if an I/O Error occurred during a COPY command is fixed.

#### **Turnkey Potential**

Another potentially useful feature is Extended ADOS-3's configurability to perform one of two operations (or neither of them) on a cold start. You can have the DOS command executed or a BASIC program named SYS.BAS looked for on a specified drive and run if found. You can also configure the system to perform these functions depending on whether the space bar is or isn't being held down during the cold start. For example, you could have the system automatically do a DOS command if the space bar is being held down. This or the automatic running of sys. BAS allows you to set up a "turn-key" system, with the necessary programs being loaded and run without the user needing to type anything at all.

The other alternative is an excellent choice for those who run a BBS. Having one of the two actions performed on a cold start when the space bar is not being held down allows a BBS to restart itself after a power failure. This feature would already have come in handy the several times my board has gone down due to a temporary loss of power.

#### Utilitarianism

There are several stand-alone utilities provided on the Extended ADOS-3 disk that can be used under ordinary ADOS-3—to tide you over until your EPROM arrives. They are neither as complete nor as errorfree as their EPROM counterparts, and they can be used only one at a time (except for MENU.BIN). The utilities include WCOPY.BIN (wildcard COPY and KILL), LCOPY.BIN (LCOPY and LMOVE), KEYRPT.BIN (key repeat), DATE.BIN (file dating), RAMDISK.BIN and MENU.BIN.

#### **But Are We Compatible?**

Since the beginning of ADOS, compatibility has been a major concern of the author, Arthur Flexser. Every effort has been made to ensure that the presence of ADOS in your system won't cause problems with programs that work under normal Disk BASIC. The author actually works directly with programmers of commercial CoCo software to maintain this compatibility. Part of the popularity of ADOS is due to the compatibility record, and ADOS is probably the closest to being a "standard" alternate DOS that you are going to find. No other product contains this many features yet is so universally accepted by other programs.

Even with this much effort dedicated to compatibility, the extensive modifications made will undoubtedly cause some programs not to run with ADOS active. The DISABLE command solves this problem by disabling most of the ADOS functions, and a DISABLE: DLOAD command approximates standard Disk BASIC even closer. In addition, the documentation for Extended ADOS-3 includes pokes to selectively disable and re-enable the key repeat and RAM disk functions. Most of the programs I tested on Extended ADOS-3 worked without any problems, and there were none that wouldn't function after the DISABLE: DLOAD sequence. Because it resides in ROM "underneath" Super Extended BASIC, no program can have a conflicting use for that space.

This outstanding compatibility is another reason to make *Extended ADOS-3* your DOS of choice.

#### Wrap It Up, I'll Take It

Extended ADOS-3 is everything it promises. All the commands and functions perform exceptionally well and exactly as stated in the manual, with the exception of the DSKINI command, which doesn't seem to work any faster on my system (Mr.

Flexser said this is probably due to timing considerations with my drives).

As an enhancement to standard ADOS-3, this program provides a good number of useful utilities integrated and available instantly when you want them. There is no hassle of loading in program after program and worrying about compatibility. Additionally, several of the features can't be found elsewhere, and those that can outshine the competition.

Even with a very critical eye, I find very little wrong with this product. It does everything it claims, and with style. It seems as if there are fewer errors in *Extended ADOS-3* than in Disk BASIC — a testimony to the care Mr. Flexser takes in producing the highest quality product possible.

It is impossible for me to give Extended ADOS-3 anything other than a rave review. The CoCo 3 without Extended ADOS-3 is like a grounded plane — why not let your CoCo soar?

(SpectroSystems, 11111 N. Kendall Drive, Suite A108, Miami, FL 33176, 305-274-3899; \$39.95; \$64.95 for Extended ADOS-3 and ADOS-3; \$5 for real-time clock drivers; add \$2 S/H)

-Michael G. Toepke

#### **Hardware**

#### MC-1— A Compact Floppy Controller From DISTO

The MC-1 (Mini Controller 1) is a floppy disk controller cartridge that works with or without a Multi-Pak. Tony DiStefano designed the MC-1, and CRC Computers manufactures and distributes it.

The MC-1 is approximately the same size as the Radio Shack FD-501 controller. The housing is white plastic, which doesn't match the CoCo, but it looks better than Radio Shack's black housing. There is one small toggle switch on the operator's side of the housing. Overall, the look is classy.

Tony has chosen the latest state-of-theart Western Digital WD1773 controller chip as the heart of the system. He has provided two sockets, selectable by the external switch, memory-mapped for CoCo 1, 2 and 3 DOS operation. The first socket can accept a 24-pin ROM or a 28-pin EPROM (2764 or 27128). Three jumpers configure the socket for either the 24- or 28-pin chip. The second socket supports only a 28-pin EPROM. The controller comes with Radio Shack Disk BASIC 1.1.

I was disappointed when I tried to plug my drive cable (standard Radio Shack issue) into the controller. The cable is keyed between pins 3 and 5, but the MC-1 is not. I had to remove the glued-in key from the cable connector. I thought the printed circuit board would be notched for a key since a keyed board works with an unkeyed cable, but a keyed cable does not work with an unkeyed board. The cartridge fit the computer without any problem. My CoCo 2 had no problem filling the low power requirements of the controller.

Documentation comes in the form of a three-page pamphlet. Information on the two DOS sockets is adequate but certainly not extensive. I assume the controller is capable of handling double-sided 5¼- and 3½-inch drives since the WD1773 chip has the power, but no mention of this is found in the documentation. I am running three single-sided, 5¼-inch drives and have not run into any problems with the controller. I have exercised it with numerous programs and disk utilities in both Disk BASIC and OS-9.

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(206) 653-5263 10am to 6pm PST An ad in the August 1989 issue of RAIN-BOW states that there are "No clumsy jumpers to move." I guess they are referring to jumpers for DOS selection because there are jumpers to configure the first DOS socket.

All in all, this is a nice package that functions well at a fair price. I recommend it to anyone needing a controller for single-sided drives.

(CRC Computers, 11 Boul. des Laurentides, Laval, PQ, Canada H7G 2S3, 514-967-0195; \$75 U.S., add \$4 S/H)

-William Baird

#### Software

CoCo 1, 2 & 3

#### Leisure Suit Larry— Larry Gets Laid Back

Poor Larry; here he is, 40 years old, the owner of 17 cardigan sweaters, six pairs of pleated slacks and a 20-year collection of elevator music. How could things get worse? Easy—he can decide to change his life and become a party animal. "No more Mr. Nice Guy," he shouts. "This pussycat has decided to howl!" Larry, however, doesn't have the foggiest idea of what howling is all about.

It's your mission, should you choose to accept it, to guide Larry through the pratfalls of modern life, to help him get laid back and supercool, to aid him in finding a bosom buddy. After all, aren't you so much more experienced than Larry, who is striking out into unexplored territory? Better watch who you admit that experience to, though.

First you have to practice "safe DOS" by backing up the two disks that come in the package. You need to fool around with OS-9 formatting to accomplish this, but the supplemental instructions are clear enough. There's also the everpresent boot program in the back, in case you need to free an older CoCo of its operating system inhibitions. Then you need to format a save disk; you'll see how much of a good idea that is later on, when the plot steams up. There are specific notes for swinging single disk drive users, in case you don't have multiple basic drives.

The supplemental booklet also contains instructions on how to poke all the game information into a hard disk or double-sided floppy disks.

Leisure Suit Larry in the Land of the Lounge Lizards (boy, there's a mouth-full) is an OS-9 based, 512K disk game for the

CoCo 3. Produced and directed by Sierra On-Line, it's one of their interactive fiction offerings. To the new guys on the block, "interactive fiction" means you take the role of the main character and guide him through a series of close encounters by use of a keyboard, joystick and typed instructions to the hero.

After booting the game, you'll see a warning that some portions of the plot may not be appropriate for some children. This is true; some portions may not be appropriate for certain adults. Just to make sure you are who you claim to be, the game runs you through a series of trivia questions. If you're too young, you can't answer them. It scared me to find out that every one of them (there are several versions of the entrance exam) is easy. Of course, now it takes me all night to answer them, whereas before I could answer trivia questions all night.

This is an adult game — a roll through the fast lane without having to worry about your spouse giving you a .38-caliber "inny" belly button.

Having gotten the preliminaries out of the way, you're ready to start scoring. There are 222 possible points. You have zero, nada, absolut gar nichts, zip points as you stand alone on the sidewalk outside Lefty's Bar. Well, do something! If you don't, a large, ugly dog is going to in just a minute or so.

As with all games of this sort, make sure to LOOK at everything. When you first view the regulars in Lefty's, you can see that this is a tough place. A guy just might get a bust

total score with the depravity scale found on Page 69.

By the way, the instructions sort of make saving a game appear a rather fear-some experience. Let your old Uncle John advise you: Just go with the flow, Moe, and don't bother yourself none about that fancy booklearnin'. You'll figure out what you gotta do.

I didn't get very far the first time I tried it. Sort of like Larry, who is lacking grace and interpersonal skills. Face it, he's risen to his own level of social incompetence, living proof of the Peter Principle. However, to each man is given his time of glory, his day in the sun, that experience which climaxes his existence as he overcomes all obstacles and rises to the occasion, heroically. This may take longer for Larry, since a rocket scientist he's not. Actually, intellectually he's somewhere between the guy who just fell off the turnip truck at Ben's Gas 'n Go and the astrophysicist who formulated the Big Bang theory.

Eventually you may go all the way with this game. If, however, you continue to have hang-ups with it, Sierra has a telephone number you can call at abnormal hours to get hints by using a touch-tone telephone. This is a maximum neat idea, game fans.

On the other hand, in addition to the dangers confronting Larry (such as contracting Mal Peevis Pooey or getting thoroughly and thanklessly thumped by a thick-set thieving thug — in 3-D), if you do die, there is one other humiliation. You have to

watch Larry's body get recycled in Sierra's special plant: This final indignity is sort of a combination of Soylent Green and I, Robot. Those of us charged with making a penetrating analysis of software programs sometimes feel developers of cutesy things like that should be sent to a penal colony.

On the other hand, if you are an adult, enjoy reading "Dark and Stormy

Night" purple prose and laugh "Har, har!" at corny old saws, this game is definitely for you. You are already a sick puppy, so how much harm could it do you? Besides, the whole thing is about as much fun as a person can expect to have when alone. People used to get hanged for having this much fun.

Turn the lights down low, flip on the soft



in the mouth. There's some dude talking to a dudette at the bar, ratcheting his jaw like the Devil can take tomorrow. "Blah...bl

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-John Hebert

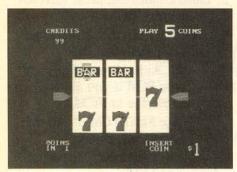
#### Software

CoCo 1, 2 & 3

#### Slots & Cards— CoCo's Casino

MicroDeal USA (MichTron) has released a Color Computer version of its *Slots & Cards* entertainment program. *Slots & Cards* simulates five different Vegas-style slot machines plus electronic versions of poker, blackjack and keno, all in one inexpensive package.

I have had the pleasure of using a Color Computer since the days of 4K and tape drives. From the beginning there have been computer versions of the slots. The quality of these products has varied dramatically. Now *Slots & Cards* sets a new standard for them all. Indeed this may be one of the finest CoCo game products ever!



The programs come on a set of three nonprotected disks, attractively packaged with a simple but complete instruction pamphlet. MicroDeal suggests you make backup copies of the original disks for your personal use. Disks 1 and 2 each contain five versions of the most common Vegas/Atlantic City slot machines. Single- or multiple-line play and multicoin are among the variations offered.

Disk 3 has Video Poker, Jokers Wild Poker, blackjack and keno. The games can be started using Disk BASIC 2.1's DOS command, if you have it, or by entering RUN "DOS". The game shell loads in just a few seconds. All game variations on a disk are selected from a master menu. Players select the amount of their original stakes, then it's off to the casino.

The graphics are outstanding, among the very best. The slot machines have the

look and feel of the real thing. Rolling movement of the slot lines is extremely smooth and realistic. The amount of time the lines roll before stopping seems about right. In the video card games the dealing goes quickly. I found myself soon addicted. This review probably would have been finished a week earlier if I hadn't insisted on testing and retesting each of the games — just for accuracy, of course!

The odds of winning are accurately reflected in game play. This was soon demonstrated by my winning big a few times but sometimes losing everything but the proverbial shirt. Just the right mix of winning and losing makes the game even more fun to play.

Slots & Cards has to rank with the best game programs available for the CoCo. If you ever have had even the tiniest urge to try your luck at Vegas or Atlantic City, you'll love Slots & Cards.

(Microdeal, 576 S. Telegraph, Pontiac, MI 48053, 313-334-5700; \$39.95)

-Leonard Hyre

#### Software

CoCo 3

#### Big BASIC— A Best Buy for the CoCo 3

Now that you've gone out and bought a Color Computer 3 with 128 kilobytes of memory, or better yet, one that's been upgraded to 512K, what do you do with it? Executing a PRINT MEM tells you there is about 22,000 bytes available, the same as a CoCo 2. So where's the other hundred kilobytes or the other 490K? Well, if you ask Radio Shack, you'll be told OS-9 Level II is required to access it — for another \$80. Plus you'll have to learn a new operating system and a different BASIC. And you were getting so comfortable with the old one!

Enter Danosoft, of Mississauga, Ontario, with its *Big BASIC*. How do you feel about more than 90K of usable BASIC memory on a 128K CoCo 3, or more than 475K on a 512K machine? Now you can write programs up to 24K long, switch them into another part of memory, and either run other programs independently or switch variables and data from one program to another. With a little work you can even "disk chain" a program of more than 400K in length.

Big BASIC is different from RAM disk

programs. In a RAM disk programs are saved in the computer's extra memory as if it were a disk drive; but the programs have to be called one at a time, and old programs are erased when new ones are run. *Big BASIC* allows the programs to be run simultaneously or even called separately from a menu program. It's sort of like multitasking: You work from two full-page windows, and you can have as many as 58 programs on tap (nine in a 128K CoCo) at one time.

After loading Big BASIC with a LOADM command, you have a little more than 28K of user memory available — or about 6K more than usual. Since Big BASIC loads in over normal BASIC, it doesn't take up any extra room and in fact gives you a little more to work with. This is Big BASIC's Window 1, its default or startup mode. The second window is created when you use the slightly modified CLEAR command to build an 8K, 16K or 24K working area in Window 2. Then the new BLOCK function takes over, and you can shift in blocks of memory of 8K to 24K in size, depending on how large you've made your Window 2.

Up to eleven 8K blocks, each containing a separate program, can be switched through in a 128K CoCo — and up to 58 in a 512K machine. Imagine running short demonstration programs for a science fair or a computer show, automatically running and switching at lightning speed without accessing the disk drive after startup. Or you could be writing a BASIC program in one block and have your calculator and notepad programs waiting in another block. The possibilities are endless.

There are few drawbacks to Big BASIC. One suggestion I would make to Danosoft is the inclusion of some sort of "hot key" command, such as CTRL-1 to shift from a running program in Window 2 to access Window 1 again. It isn't always possible to key in the WINDOW command from a running program, and it could be particularly difficult from a machine language program executing in Window 2. Then too, it isn't a good idea to try to run more than one machine language program at once; many of them use absolute addressing, and important memory locations can be overwritten during switching. There is also a small problem concerning compatibility with operating systems such as ADOS 3 and MJK-DOS.

My only other caveat is to strongly suggest using Big BASIC with 512K. This utility and the extra memory really complement each other. While I encountered no problems using it with 128K, you do have to be a bit more careful with graphics — some of the 128K blocks overwrite the Hi-Res graphics and text areas.

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Reviewed in April Rainbow

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The version of *Big BASIC* sent to me included both the original distribution version and the latest revision. Some minor changes in the later release include more demos, better compatibility with hard drive systems (although there is an incompatibility problem with Burke & Burke's *Hyper-I/O* system), and an improved PCLEAR command to clear up to 17 graphic pages, plenty for serious animation in medium resolution.

In general I find Danosoft's *Big BASIC* to be a useful, even valuable tool for serious programmers and other heavy users. The documentation is clear and complete, and the program is easy to use. The sample programs supplied are loaded with comments that help make adapting your favorite BASIC code a snap. At less than \$40, it is a bargain, particularly for CoCoists daunted by the \$80 price tag and 700 pages of documentation that come with OS-9 Level II. Danosoft has a winner in *Big BASIC*, and I recommend it to anyone wanting to get the most out of a Color Computer 3.

(Danosoft, Box 124, Station A, Mississauga, ON, Canada L5A 2Z7, 416-897-0121; \$39.95 U.S., \$46 CDN, add \$2.50 S/H)

-J. Frederick Toon

#### Software

CoCo 3

## TextPro IV— The Old Way Still Works

I should mention at the start that I'm writing this review from a different point of view from what you usually find in THE RAINBOW and other magazines: I am not using this program for the first time with a mere week or so before I need to submit my review. I have owned *TextPro IV* for more than a year. Thus I am aware of the program's strengths and weaknesses.

I bought *TextPro IV* when I became fed up with the ultra-slow performance of my old CoCo 3 word processing software. So when it came time to find a better program, I didn't have any doubt that I could find a better performer. I looked at dozens of advertisements in THE RAINBOW. *TextPro IV* was billed as "the most powerful word processor for the CoCo3," and the price was the highest going. After reading the ads, comparing the listed features, and thinking very hard, I decided the extra power might be worth the extra money and ordered *TextPro IV*.

I quickly discovered that I had let myself in for more word processor than I had bargained for. When the ads say TextPro IV is the most powerful word processor on the market, they aren't kidding. This software has capabilities a serious business user wouldn't tap in the average year. I've been learning about TextPro IV for a year, and there is still more to learn.

The first thing I should tell you, though, is that if you use a word processor primarily to write letters, you should get something less expensive and less complex. That's because there is a price to all this power besides the highest dollar tag outside the OS-9 world. That price is complexity. The manual for TextPro IV is about 70 pages long, and you need to read practically the whole thing before typing one letter. The text-formatting commands almost make up a complete programming language, including input commands, disk access commands, screen formatting, printer control and decision makers. Learning TextPro IV is comparable to learning BASIC — and I'm still learning BASIC after almost three years of fairly intensive hacking.

One thing that jumps out immediately about TextPro IV is that it doesn't look like most other word processors. If you're expecting a window with a movable cursor, a status bar and a bunch of one-key commands or pop-up dialog boxes, you may be in for a bit of a shock. The text editor seems primitive in comparison to other programs. You can't steer the cursor to where you need a correction and type over your mistake because TextPro IV doesn't have a full-screen editor. Instead, you enter text in a line-number environment similar to BA-SIC; when you want to change text you edit it by line (although the editor is much easier to use than BASIC'S EDIT command).

TextPro IV's operation is in the finest tradition of the older, mainframe-based word processors that were in use before microcomputers were even a lab curiosity. Those word processors — which saved their files to paper tape or punched cards — were divided into a text editor and text processor (or page formatter). The text editor was just for editing text and no more. Often the commands were sensitive to tiny errors, such as extra spaces inserted, and the language used was cryptic enough to make OS-9 or UNIX look like plain English.

Once you edited the text into the form you wanted, inserting commands for the page formatter into the body of the text, you then invoked the page formatter and hoped the thing would print in the fully formatted form. If that seems like a lot of trouble to go through to get a printed document, it was. But when you were working on your doctoral dissertation, it was a major improve-

ment over paying a typist to type and retype and retype.

TextPro IV is a major step up from that sort of program, but it keeps a lot of the flexibility (something often lacking in programs written with ease of use as the foremost requirement). You still have the line-by-line entry and editing, but those lines now auto-number; and you can move the cursor along the line — and even change lines in the Edit mode — by pushing arrow keys. To make a change, you simply type over it. For more extensive changes, there are prompt-line commands that move or copy text, delete it, find and replace occurrences of character strings, and even allow editing a document bigger than the 42K buffer.

To control the appearance of text when printed, commands are embedded into the body of the text just as with old-time mainframe programs. The difference here is that the embedded commands are reasonably easy to remember. Each command begins with a dot (.), followed by two or more characters that constitute the name or an abbreviation. These include things like . 11 (to set the line length of the printed page), .tm (to set the top margin height), and .bold (to initiate or end bold-face print).

In TextPro IV, these functions are combined into one program that runs in only 128K, including using a graphics screen to display up to 212 characters per line. Since the 80-column display is reasonably readable on a composite monitor, I assume that even the higher-density screens are readable on an RGB monitor. It includes the option to kill the color burst and to use text screens of 32, 40, 64 or 80 columns by 16 (in 32- or 64-column width), 25 or 28 lines.

TextPro IV follows the rules and uses the BASIC ROM routines for its disk activity. Thus it tolerates somewhat modified versions of Disk BASIC. I normally start my CoCo 3 with a program that modifies Disk BASIC to allow access to 40 tracks, sets a faster stepping rate and makes use of a disk access patch to allow reliable reads and writes in high-speed mode. TextPro IV tolerates these modifications and more.

In addition to "following the rules," Cer-Comp's word processor is comparatively fast. One reason for that is that *TextPro IV* runs the CoCo 3 at double speed. Another reason is efficient handling of data. When the software needs only to take care of the current line and a normal screen scroll at the end of that line, things are a lot simpler and faster than when an entire screen needs updating. Still, very careful software design is evident since the program preserves the ROM routines (which normally run from RAM in the CoCo 3), inserts itself, uses a minimum of about 18K

for the screen in the graphics mode, senses RAM size and installs a RAM disk if it detects a 512K machine, and *still* has room for a 42K editing buffer.

There's also a lot of real power and flexibility built in here. If you have the budget for a hard disk and laser printer, *TextPro IV* works with them (assuming that the hard disk is accessible from BASIC).

You can send a boilerplate letter to everyone on your mailing list by typing the letter once and including text-processing commands that cause the page format section to repeat the text, inputting the individual data from a disk file, until the entire list has been processed — and you can go get a cup of coffee while it does it.

You can set up a file to prompt you for input during processing — for instance, to insert the current date — and then include the data entered in several locations in the document. You can process a document to disk instead of to the printer, and then transfer that file via modem so that the recipient needs only to dump the contents of the file to a printer to see the full, formatted output, with underlining, bold text, italics and so forth.

TextPro IV also handles proportional printing, something most word processors don't do, though it justifies only by insert-

ing the single-dot spaces between words, rather than evenly between letters.

TextPro IV won't give you any help in using it. There's a good manual that contains all you need to know, though understanding the manual is easier if you're at least a bit of a programmer. There's as much power here as is found in some BASIC interpreters, and you shouldn't expect to learn to use it all in a couple of hours.

Furthermore, *TextPro IV* won't tell you what to use it for. If you aren't sure you need all the power a word processor can pack, maybe you don't need this word processor and don't need to spend this much money. I've had this package for over a year and still wonder if I really need this much word processor. On the other hand, I know now that if I ever need anything special done, *TextPro IV* will do it. All I have to do is learn how to tell it what I want.

Knowing what I know now, would I buy TextPro IV again? Probably. TextPro IV gives me everything I need from a word processor. It's like four-wheel drive: It's better to have it and not need it than to need it and not have it. If you never word-process anything but letters, I've got a copy of an old, slow word processor I can sell you, and I guarantee you can learn it in an

hour. But if you expect to do the kind of word processing people usually associate with multikilobuck systems and huge amounts of memory, you just might need *TextPro IV*.

(Cer-Comp, 5566 Ricochet Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89110, 702-452-0632; \$89.95 plus \$3 S/H)

- Don Qualls

#### Software

CoCo 1, 2 & 3

#### Ultra-Cat— Catalog Disks With Ease

If you own a disk drive, you know that it can be difficult to remember where all your programs are. I've lost a few programs from time to time, but that is all changed with *Ultra-Cat*.

Ultra-Cat is a BASIC program with machine language subroutines that helps you keep track of disk-based programs by creating a catalog file of standard (non-OS-9) disks. The program runs on any Color Computer with at least 64K of memory and one or two disk drives attached.

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A simple RUN"ULTRACAT" command is all that's needed to boot *Ultra-Cat*, which then proceeds to look for its ML subroutines in memory. If the program does not find them there, it loads them from the disk. The main menu then appears and presents you with a list of options allowing you to select the single- or dual-drive mode, look at the directory of a disk, create or merge catalog files, or exit the program. Creating a catalog file of your disk-resident programs is very easy because the program displays the appropriate prompts to guide you swiftly and effortlessly through the file-creating process.

Ultra-Cat reads all the directory entries and the granule allocation table from the disk and stores the information in a catalog containing seven categories, which include the following: filename, file extension (BAS, BIN, etc.), type of file (BASIC, ML, data or text), file format (ASCII or binary), file size in granules, the name of the disk (which you enter), and the number of free granules left on the disk. The program also creates a comment category in the file, which I'll explain later on. The program then prompts you for a filename. The file created is saved to the catalog disk, and Ultra-Cat returns you to the main menu.

When you have a number of files on the catalog disk, you can then use Ultra-Cat to do a global or partial merge of these files into one larger file. This feature proves very helpful because you can mix and match catalog files, and by merging several smaller files into one larger file you can save a considerable amount of space on your catalog disk. If you choose to do a partial merge of the files, Ultra-Cat displays all catalog files on the disk and then prompts you to select the ones you want to merge. Otherwise it merges all the catalog files it finds on the disk. Either way, Ultra-Cat displays the filename of the file currently being read into memory as well as a running count of the amount of free memory remaining in its workspace.

After merging the files in memory, *Ultra-Cat* prompts you again for a filename and saves the merged file to the disk you choose. You can decide whether you want to "kill" the original files merged together.

One thing the manual does not tell you is that the Kill option does not delete any catalog files created during the same session. You must press BREAK to exit the program, then run it again to merge and delete the catalog files *Ultra-Cat* saved to disk.

The manual is easy to understand and talks a little about error recovery. But the program is so well-written that you may never have to refer to it after the first time.

Now, a little bad news. As far as catalog-

ing your collection of disks, *Ultra-Cat* does a fine job. However, if you want to edit, sort, alphabetize, enter comments in the comment category, even print or look at the catalog files, this program will not do it.

*Ultra-Cat* is part of the *Ultra-Base* software family sold by Tothian Software; as such, the files created by *Ultra-Cat* are designed to be used by *Ultra-Base*.

I received *Ultra-Base* along with a copy of *Ultra-Cat*, so I will say a few words about it. *Ultra-Base* allows you to perform searches and number sorts on the catalog files. You can scan, alphabetize, append, edit or print these files. When using *Ultra-Base* on the catalog files, you can put your list of programs in practically any order you want because *Ultra-Base*'s alphabetizing function, as well as other functions, works on just about any category in the file (filename, extension, disk name, etc.).

Considering the price at which *Ultra-Cat* is marketed, the program needs a simple printer driver of its own so that its users can print catalog files without having to resort to another program. On the other hand, *Ultra-Base* is a fine database program and *Ultra-Cat* complements it nicely.

As an owner of over 800 disk-based programs, I appreciate the organization *Ultra-Cat* and *Ultra-Base* bring to my disk collection. For more information on *Ultra-Base*, see its review in the January 1989 issue of THE RAINBOW.

(Tothian Software, Inc., Box 663, Rimersburg, PA 16248; *Ultra-Cat* \$24.95, *Ultra-Cat* and *Ultra-Base* \$39.95; add \$2 S/H)

-Richard L. McNabb

#### Software

CoCo 1, 2 & 3

## C.A.R.— Computerized Auto Records

Performing timely maintenance on your car is very important. It makes your vehicle longer-lived, more reliable, and more cost-efficient. Keeping records of such maintenance not only helps you determine when service is due but may help you get top dollar for the car if you sell it.

Maybe you agree that recordkeeping is a good idea, but you're not interested in using a complicated spreadsheet or database program to accomplish it. *C.A.R.*, a BASIC program from E.Z. Friendly Software, might be just what you've been looking for.

Reasonably priced, C.A.R. provides an

easy way to maintain a service record for your vehicle. The program does not just keep track of regular maintenance, either. It provides you with reminders of when service is due and computes gas mileage, cost per mile, and the total amount of money spent on the vehicle.

C.A.R. runs on any Color Computer 1, 2 or 3 with a disk drive attached. A printer is required only if you want hard copies of the vehicle records. Before using the program you should make a backup as a working disk, because C.A.R. repeatedly writes to the disk during execution.

Booting the program is easy; just insert the disk in your drive and type RUN"CAR". After the title screen appears, you are prompted to insert a data disk, which can be the *C.A.R.* disk itself (better use that backup copy!) or a separate data disk. If *C.A.R.* cannot find its index file, you are asked to enter the information required to make one.

After this you are shown a schedule for five types of maintenance: oil change, oil filter replacement, chassis lubrication, engine tune-up and tire rotation. At this time you can change the miles/months frequency of any of these. When you have finished entering this data, you proceed either to the File menu or return to the main menu to set up a file for another vehicle.

In the File menu the first option allows you to add data to a file. The categories of service data to add to the file include fuel, oil changes, oil filter replacements, lube jobs, tire rotations, tune-ups and "other." The cost for each item is also entered at this time. The "other" category allows you to enter items up to 32 characters in length.

After each entry C.A.R. writes the item into the disk file. If you forget which items you entered, you can always use the View File option from the File menu. This program won't delete duplicate entries from the file. In fact you cannot delete any entries at all. Also from the File menu you can search the file for a particular word or number, check the maintenance reminders (and possibly make a printout), compute total cost (cost per mile and gas mileage), view the file onscreen, make a printout of the entire file, back up the file onto another disk (single- and double-drive systems are supported), return to the main menu, or quit the program. Indeed this is quite a lot of options for such a small program.

The manual that comes with *C.A.R.* is well-written and easy to understand. The program itself is so simple to operate that one might not have to refer to the manual at all, just boot and run it.

As you can see, *C.A.R.* is full of features, yet extremely easy to use. In consideration of its asking price (under \$10), I believe *C.A.R.* to be a very good bargain. If you

choose to take advantage of all the features C.A.R. has to offer, you should easily save the purchase price many times over in the form of reduced operating costs over the lifetime of your vehicle.

(E.Z. Friendly Software, 118 Corlies Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, 914-485-8150; \$9.95)

-Richard L. McNabb

#### Software

CoCo 1, 2 & 3

#### CoCo MIDI 3— A Multi-Track MIDI **Recording Studio**

If you're a musician of the '80s, or aspiring to be one, chances are you have a keyboard music synthesizer. If your synthesizer uses MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) and you have a CoCo, all you need is CoCo MIDI 3 to make your system sing!

Created by Lester Hands, the master programmer who introduced Lyra to CoCo users four years ago, CoCo MIDI 3 is a

software/hardware package that allows for two-way communication between a CoCo and any MIDI-capable device. Not to be confused with a sound digitizer, CoCo MIDI 3 turns your CoCo into a true 10-track MIDI sequencer/recorder that allows you to record, play, compose and edit MIDI data. System requirements are a CoCo with a minimum of 64K, a disk drive and a Multi-Pak Interface or Y-cable.

The CoCo MIDI 3 package consists of one unprotected disk, a hardware MIDI interface pack and a pair of 6-foot MIDI cables. CoCo MIDI 3 is compatible with the CoCo MIDI hardware pack (formerly by Speech Systems) and Colorchestra. If you already have the hardware from Speech Systems or Colorchestra, you need the CoCo MIDI 3 hardware.

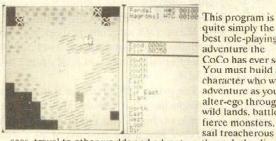
Setting up the system is easy. Make sure your CoCo is turned off, then plug the hardware MIDI interface into a Y-cable or slot of the Multi-Pak Interface. The MIDI cables are then plugged into the IN and OUT ports of the MIDI interface and your synthesizer. The two cables allow data to be sent back and forth between your CoCo and synthesizer. Since MIDI signals and MIDI hardware connectors are standard, there should be no incompatibility problem with your particular MIDI synthesizer.

The thoroughly indexed 40-page manual includes comprehensive definitions and a tutorial, and the disk has sample files to help you get started. You begin by entering LOADM "CM3", and CoCo MIDI 3 quickly loads and auto-executes. One key press takes you to the main menu, displayed on the standard 32-column green screen. If you're using a CoCo 3, it automatically goes into double-speed mode.

CoCo MIDI 3 is like a 10-track studio tape recorder, allowing you to create and build a composition by recording each music track separately in real time. Depending on your synthesizer(s), you can have CoCo MIDI 3 play one or more tracks while you record another. Tempo and other variables can be adjusted while editing tools let you review and modify compositions note by note or block by block.

From the main screen you see 10 status lines for each of the 10 available music tracks, and across the top is a menu bar for quick access to all of the program's features. Each of the 10-track status lines displays the total number of MIDI events currently in a track, whether or not a track has been set to be played or not. The main menu screen also displays how much total system memory is currently available and how much is used by the edit buffer.

#### The Seventh Link



quite simply the best role-playing adventure the CoCo has ever seen You must build a character who will adventure as your alter-ego through wild lands, battle fierce monsters. sail treacherous

seas, travel to other worlds and adventure through the dismal passages of Elira's many dungeons.

These dungeons are the visual highlight of the program. Presented in high speed 16-colour 3D, and full of monsters.

ladders, pits and water, flooded rooms and doors, chests and healing fonts, they will keep you wandering and wondering for many fascinating hours.

Of course, you will need to arm and provision yourself first, and perhaps find friends, to accompany you within the many castles you will find amongst the islands of Elira.

The package includes three discs, a 30-page manual, 4 maps, a quick reference card

and a strip of simulated superconductor wire.

#### Price: \$38 US/ \$48 Cdn

Requires: 128k CoCo3, 1-40 track drive (Your RS drive is capable of 40 tracks if it's not an old grey one.)

Version1.2 Features: Extra monster, faster boot-up, faster dungeon movement, and better outside graphics!

1110

Hint Book (20 pgs. dngn/town maps. clues etc.):\$5.50. Books for Caladurill or 2 (Specify): \$3.50. Books, add \$1 S/H each.

#### Studio Works

At last, here is the digital audio sampler that delivers what other systems promise. It features full point and click operation, on-screen graphical display and editing of TWO samples at once, using two available audio clipboards and a host of editing/ manipulation

An audio signal is digitzed through an adaptor cable An audio signal is digitzed through an adaptor cable (comes with package, or you may use the Maxsound cable), which plugs into your joystick port. Once the sound has been recorded into CoCo's memory, you can alter it and play it back, record it on disc and include it in your own BASIC or ML programs.

Features include: reverse-, delete-, copy-, volume control-, play-block, sequencer, envelope draw, 56 samples in memory (512k only, 8 on 128k), play any from keyboard (great for adding special effects to home movies), playthrough, looping, file compression, 5.19-17.05 kHz record rate, (512k: 10-88 seconds, 128k:1.5-12 seconds), BASIC driver program, and more.

With cable: \$54US/\$64Cdn, without:\$39US/\$49Cdn.

(Req:CoCo3,drive, mouse or joystick)

NEW!: Sound Effects Packs. Load a few samples into Studio Works, add them to movies or answering machine messages, or anything! \$14 Each.

FX1: General (4 discs, 12 Samples) includes: Breaking glass, car starting, creaky door, applause, etc. FX2: Animals (3 discs, 11 Samples), Dogs barking, monkeys, frogs, chickens, etc.

#### Caladuril 2: Weatherstone's End

Monstrous storms threaten the V Olin is sent to secure help from the powers that remain on Lord's Isle. powers that remain on Lord's Isle. His ship is waylaid and he finds himself cast ashore on a land that is held in the grip of the enemy. Prompted by the success of the highly acclaimed Caladuril Flame of Light, this program was entirely rewritten to take advantage of the CoCo 3's speed, graphics and memory to create one of the most impressive adventures to be found on the CoCo. Caladuril 2 recognizes over 70 verbs and contains in excess

See review, Rainbow June 89, page 126... Visible Objects Caledoril II Westmerstone's End By Jerr Hoyle and Dave Tripgerson Being the second part of the Histories of the House of Tarin Lord of Fire

on the CoCo. Caladuril 2 recognizes over 70 verhs and contains in excess of 180 defined objects. The game is played in an unstructured world which you explore by scrolling your character around on a graphic window. When you approach an object, its name is printed on-screen, and you may manipulate it using multi-word English commands such as "GET THE KEY WITH THE LONG HOOK THEN UNLOCK THE DOOR". The package includes: a 20 page manual. 11X17" map, velvet pouch of Powerstones and 2 discs.

#### Price: \$32 US/ \$38 Cdn



Requires: 128K CoCo3, 1 drive

Also available: Caladuril, Flame of Light (64K CoCo 1/2/3, drive \$18/\$24), reviewed in The Rainbow. December 87

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Unlike Lyra's graphics-oriented, pointand-click environment, CoCo MIDI 3 does not accept mouse or joystick input; access to all options is through the keyboard with single-key commands. I found this method easy to learn and intuitive to use.

To begin a MIDI recording session, for example, working from the main menu, you first use the arrow keys to scroll the cursor to the track you want to record. You then press P to access the Perform menu. An option box immediately opens; press R for Record and *CoCo MIDI 3* immediately begins recording.

Time is displayed by a digital clock indicating your position in the music sequence in measures and beats. As you play, each note is recorded to a resolution of 1/96th of a beat, and you are advised of the total number of notes played so far.

CoCo MIDI 3 records each note as a single data line, containing alphanumeric values for the note type (or MIDI event), its velocity (volume), how long it is sustained, its place in the sequence, and the channel it's being played in. While not presented as standard musical notation, the information is easy to understand. A middle C, for example, is displayed as C4. A C# one octave above middle C is displayed as C5#, and so on.

CoCo MIDI 3 offers some powerful editing tools. You can change any data variable on any track, a note at a time, or entire blocks of notes at a time. You can play your composition from any point in the editor, and record new notes from any point. A convenient Goto feature allows you to jump instantly to any point in the sequence. You can have the notes sound as you scroll through the data in order to locate miss-keys.

And speaking of mistakes, should your playing have roamed inadvertently ahead or behind the beat, there is a powerful Quantize feature that allows notes to be rounded off to one of 10 selectable fractions of a beat. A useful scale can be used to gradually change velocity data over time to create smooth crescendos and decrescendos. There is a powerful Filter command that allows you to review and edit only selected kinds of MIDI data. You can even view and edit all tracks simultaneously. Many more editing features - too numerous to mention here — are also available. Suffice it to say, plugging your keyboard into CoCo MIDI 3 is only the beginning.

Aside from basic note data, CoCo MIDI 3 also supports other MIDI events. Included are system event messages, instrument selection, key pressure, channel pressure and pitch wheel. For more advanced applications, CoCo MIDI 3 can act as master or slave, and there is a song position pointer

for exact synchronization with studio tape recorders.

My only misgiving with CoCo MIDI 3 is its limited memory capacity. Because each MIDI event is recorded as eight bytes of memory (as opposed to Lyra's two bytes per event), a single composition is limited to a total of about 5000 MIDI events, or 682 beats. While this is an impressive feat for the 64K CoCo, it did mean that my own four-minute, nine-voice composition consumed 94 percent of the memory and required 18 granules of disk space to save. Disk files can be linked to play in sequence; but in order to make use of additional internal memory, a disk controller ROM that allows access to RAM disks (such as ADOS-3) is required.

CoCo MIDI 3 is an intelligent, accommodating, easy-to-use MIDI sequencer/recorder. This program offers an efficient and powerful tool for today's musician.

(Rulaford Research, P.O. Box 143, Imperial Beach, CA 92032, 619-690-3648; \$150, \$59.95 for disk only)

-Walter Myers

#### Software

CoCo 3

#### MasterDIR— Now Let Me See ... Which Disk?

I have been searching a long time for a disk directory file program to organize my disks. And let me tell you, I've tried many over the past few years. None I came across were satisfactory. Most were extremely slow. But now I've found a program that is close to what I've been looking for — at least it comes closer than any other I have seen. *MasterDIR* by Sportsware is a very good disk cataloger for the CoCo 3 disk system.



If *MasterDIR* has one outstanding feature, it is speed that leaves other similar programs in the dust. *MasterDIR* is 100 percent machine language. The program

itself occupies the lower area of memory, and the data files are saved in the remainder. *MasterDIR* holds up to 2238 filenames from your disk directories. You can use files from up to 250 disks in one *MasterDIR* file. And the master disk comes to you on an unprotected disk.

Upon booting *MasterDIR* and pressing any key, you are greeted by a main menu with nine options. This menu is so easy to understand that you really have no need of documentation . . . my kind of program!

Option 1 allows you to clear all memory. When you boot *MasterDIR*, it automatically loads your data file; if you want to start a new file, it is necessary to clear memory with this option. Option 2 allows you to place a disk's directory in memory (you are asked for a two-digit disk name). Option 3 displays the directories in memory by disk name. Please note that it displays only one disk at a time and not the whole data file.

Option 4, which I find to be the most useful function, is the "Inquire" feature (I would call it a search feature, myself). After you type in the name of a specific program, or any part of it, it displays all files meeting that criteria. A truly useful feature. Option 5 prints the directory to your printer. As with Option 3, it prints only one disk directory, not all. Option 6 is the alphabetizing feature, which is as fast as the rest of the program.

Option 7 is a handy feature that shows your memory usage. Option 8 is the Save option, and Option 9 is for quitting.

MasterDIR's documentation is brief but contains everything you need to know. As I mentioned before, you really don't even need it.

The price, \$18, is fair for this software, considering all it can do. But there are a couple of things you should be aware that MasterDIR cannot do. First of all it won't display to the screen or print to your printer an entire collection of disks at one time, but rather just one disk at a time. I personally would prefer to be able to print a master directory of all of my disks to the printer. Secondly MasterDIR allows only a twodigit disk name to be entered. Since my disks already number in the hundreds, a three-digit name would be more helpful. And MasterDIR does not provide a way to delete a disk from the data file. About the only thing you can do in this case is read in a blank disk for that disk name.

With these things considered, on a scale of 1 to 10 I rate *MasterDIR* as an 8.

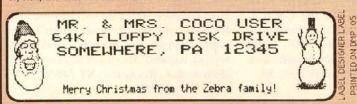
(Sportsware, 1251 S. Reynolds Rd. Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615, 419-389-1515; \$18)

-Robin Jackson

#### Label Designer

Everything you'd want a label program to do and more! No other program lets you make great labels so easily.

- Print Labels With Text And Graphics: Use Label Designer's fonts and pictures or any of Zebra's optional Picture & Font Disks.
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 Mail Merge Option merges name and address or other text file data for printout onto your custom label templates with graphics and other text. Great for club mailings, Christmas card lists, membership name tags, etc.



- Disk Directory Option pastes the names of your disk files onto the label text editor screen for inclusion on your labels.
- Serial Numbering Option for making sequentially numbered admission tickets, product numbering, inventory labels, etc.
- Hardware Requirements:

CoCo II 64K, or CoCo 3, disk drive, mouse or joystick, compatible printer (compatible with same printers as CGDP).

 Includes disk, laser typeset user's manual and sample quantities of different size labels. Price: \$\Pi\$ We stock white and colored labels in a variety of address, disk, and cassette sizes at competitive prices.

#### Signs & Greeting ards



The CoCo Graphics Designer Plus, produces beautiful greeting cards, banners, and signs for holidays, birthdays and other occasions.

The CGDP features an easy-to-use point and click graphical interface with windows, scroll bars, radio buttons, and joystick or mouse control. Text can be used in up to 4 sizes and 16 fonts per page. Picture, Font, and Border collections are included. Signs and cards can be previewed on screen.

Read the review in May 89 Rainbow. CGDP Disk & 64 page typset manual.

\$29.95



Picture Selection Screen

Requirements: CoCo II 64K or CoCo III, disk drive, RSDOS, joystick or mouse. Printers supported include: Epson RX/FX/LX, Gemini 10X, SG10, NX10, NX1000, DMP105/106/110/120/ 130/132/200/400, Panasonic KXP1080 / 90 /91/92, Prowriter, C.Itoh 8510, Okidata 92/93/182/183 & more.

#### Label Designer & CGDP

LABEL DESIGNER LABEL PRINTED ON DMP105 80% OF ACTUAL SIZE

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Picture Disk #2 4 sets of 30 pictures ea., Sports, America, Party, Office, Total 120 pictures.

Picture Disk #3 4 sets of 30 pictures ea. Animals, Nature, Religion, Travel, Total 120 pictures.

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Font Disk A 10 Fonts: Western, Stencil, Banner, Shadow, Variety, Type, Stripes, Digital, Bold3, Object Font Disk B 10 Fonts: Arcade, Circle, Alien, Cube, Baroque, Deco, Block, Gray, Computer, Script

Border Disk #1 Contains 176 High resolution borders, great variety from simple to ornate. (The border disk is for use with the CGDP, but not with the Label

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Color Paint is an easy to use drawing program for your CoCo 3. It uses the CoCo 3 High resolution 320x200 video mode that allows you to create highly detailed artwork.

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Color Paint requires a Tandy mouse



or joystick and an inexpensive \$9.95 Tandy Hi-re interface (Catalog #: 26-3028). Prints COLOR using Tandy CGP-220 and OKIMATE-20 printers or in black and white on Tandy DMP 105/ 120/ 130/ 200/ 400, EPSON MX/RX/FX/ printers & compatibles.

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# Received and Certified

The following products have recently been received by THE RAINBOW, examined by our magazine staff and issued the Rainbow Seal of Certification, your assurance that we have seen the product and have ascertained that it is what it purports to be.

**Big BASIC**, an updated multitasking program for the CoCo 3, which lets users run BASIC programs in windows. Includes new demos. *Danosoft*, *P.O. Box 124*, *Station A*, *Mississauga*, *Ontario*, *Canada L5A 2Z7*, (416) 897-0121; \$39.95 U.S. + \$2.50 S/H.

DX-100L Diskette File, a transparent-lidded, locking diskette case that can hold up to 120 51/4-inch floppies. Comes with dividers and colored labels. CBUG, Inc., 4102 N. Odell, Norridge, IL 60634, (312) 456-8720; \$12 plus \$3 S/H.

Floppy Wallets, a disk storage and carrying case that holds 24 5½-inch disks in its pockets. The wallet is constructed of antistatic nylon with velcro closures. It can "pyramid" itself to stand unsupported and also fold to fit into a purse or briefcase. Wallets are also available for 3½-inch floppies. CBUG, Inc., 4102 N. Odell, Norridge, IL 60634, (312) 456-8720; \$12.50 plus \$3 S/H.

Keyboard Templates: Telewriter 64 and Telewriter 128, typeset and laminated cardboard templates for the *Telewriter-64* and *Telewriter-128* word processors. The templates, which are placed on the keyboard to fit around the keys, cover editor commands, disk commands, embedded format commands and more. Users can have an at-a-glance reference for all *Telewriter* functions, without having to resort to the documentation. *P&M Products*, 1003 Shalimar Drive, High Point, NC 27260, (919) 279-3091; \$4.95 plus \$2 S/H each for Telewriter-64 and Telewriter-128 templates.

KJV on Disk #1, Genesis 1 through 29 from the King James Version of the Bible on disk in ASCII files for the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. BDS Software, P.O. Box 485, Glenview, IL 60025, (312) 998-1656; \$3.

Phonics Fun, an educational program that helps children associate the sounds of letters with words in which they occur. It shows pictures in four categories (farm,

circus, playground and magician) and asks children to press the first letter of the word the picture represents. For the CoCo 3. W.B.D. Software, Box 1077, Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, Canada SOA 0X0, (306) 745-6527; \$15 U.S., \$18 Cdn. introductory offer; \$17 U.S., \$20 Cdn. after Nov. 30.

Space Pac, a machine-language action game collection, many of which are based on popular arcade titles. Includes Color Zap, Color Space Invaders, Planet Invasion, Spacewar, Space Race, Galax Attack, Android Attack, Whirlybird Attack, Space Sentry and Storm Arrow. For CoCos 1, 2 and 3 having at least 16K; a joystick is required on most games. Microcom Software, 2900 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14618, (800) 654-5244; \$29.95.

Treasury Pack #1, a machine-language collection of CoCo Adventure and arcade game classics, many of which are based on popular arcade titles. The set includes Keys of the Wizard, Lunar Rover Patrol, Cubix, Module Man, Decathlon, Pengon and more. Some games support the Speech/Sound pack. Requirements range from 32K to 64K. Comes on disk for the CoCo 1, 2 and 3; joystick required. Microcom Software, 2900 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14618, (800) 654-5244; \$29.95.

Treasury Pack #2, a collection of machine-language arcade games for CoCo 1, 2 and 3 disk systems, requiring at least 32K. Includes Galagon, Lancer, Froggie, Miss Gobbler, Ice Castles, Devious and Madness and the Minotaur. Some of the games support the Speech/Sound pack. Joystick required. Microcom Software, 2900 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14618, (800) 654-5244; \$29.95.

Wizard's Castle, a text and graphics Adventure game with randomized "tricks, treasures and creatures of all types." The Adventurer can amass an arsenal of four weapons (crossbow, club, sword and axe) with which to face creatures such as dragons, trolls and cyclops. Features a game save command and support for the Speech/Sound Cartridge. Requires 64K, Disk Extended BASIC and one disk drive. Microcom Software, 2900 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14618, (800) 654-5244; \$19.95.

**Z'89**, an update of the *Zaxxon* arcade game, written in 100-percent machine language by Steve Bjork for the CoCo 3. Players pilot their crafts through a hostile space fortress, scaling walls, dodging force fields and dogfighting with defense ships in an attempt to vanquish the robot overlord. Features enhanced graphics and digitized sound. For one or two players, joystick required. *Game Point Software*, *P.O. Box* 6907, *Burbank*, *CA* 91510, (818) 566-3571; \$29.95.

0

First product received from this company

The Seal of Certification is open to all manufacturers of products for the Tandy Color Computer, regardless of whether they advertise in THE RAINBOW.

By awarding a *Seal*, the magazine certifies the program does *exist* — that we have examined it and have a sample copy — but this *does not* constitute any guarantee of satisfaction. As soon as possible, these hardware or software items will be forwarded to THE RAINBOW reviewers for evaluation.

-Lauren Willoughby

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# KISSable OS-9

# More on *MaxIc* and OS-9 Hits the Mac

# By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor

ast month I presented the first of a three-part tutorial series exploring Robert Moody's *MaxIc*. This line-by-line tour of *MaxIc* helps you to master a few of the techniques needed to write *Multi-Vue*-based application programs in BASIC09. To save typing and to provide you with a chance to run *MaxIc*, I published the complete program in the August edition of RAINBOW ON DISK. It is also available in the Rainbow Programs section of Delphi's OS-9 Online data library.

# Eleven Parts in October

Modular programming techniques help break projects into small parts you can tackle one at a time. OS-9 in general, and BASIC09 in particular, are natural tools when modular programming is required. MaxIc, a Multi-Vue-based icon editor, demands a modular approach. It contains 27 modules. Last month there were seven source code listings for modules named maxic, main, menup, setbuf, clearbuf, files and showdir.

This month, I tackle 11: tandy, dirfiles, getans, writefile, getname, getdir, winset, mouser, loadicon, getfile and getkey. As I made the selection, I tried to

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pick individual modules that run together. dirfiles, the program that drives one of *MaxIc*'s three menus, was the driving force behind my selection. This procedure runs getans, writefile, getname, getdir and winset directly. These modules in turn run the other modules, which are published this month. The modules geticon, saveicon, readicon, showicon, writeicon, editor, updatbuf, errmsg and loadbar must wait until November.

### The Familiar Tandy Menu

Maxlc is structured much like MVShell and DoMenu. You can run any of the standard Tandy desk accessories from within Maxlc at any time. Maxlc also gives you access to a standard file menu similar to those used in most Multi-Vue applications. When application writers follow established standards like this, they make life easy for the person running their programs. If every programmer uses a similar menu to open, close, abandon, read or write files, the user only needs to learn these operations one time. Thus after you have learned to start one program, you've learned to start every program.

# Tandy Desk Accessories Revisited

The first listing this month is a procedure named tandy. It exercises the menu that delivers the standard Tandy desk accessories to your Color Computer screen. As you review this procedure, notice that it is almost identical to the tandy menu used within MVShell, DoMenu and Locate. When I published Locate in July, I suggested

comparing its tandy menu routines to those in *DoMenu*. I also detailed those changes to help you learn how to add, remove or otherwise change the actions available under the menu. Feel free to review that article and customize Moody's tandy menu to meet your own needs.

Notice that Moody passes all information required by the procedure tandy in the three data structures defined last month when the procedure main was listed. To recap, the structure MS contains data of the type MicSys, which contains (in order), DNAME, a directory name stored in a 32-byte string; INAME, an array of 48 icon names stored in 32-byte long strings; and BYT, a 144-byte array used to hold a single icon's bit map.

These larger fields are followed immediately by eight single-byte fields and two integer fields. The byte-wide fields hold several numbers: group, buffer, a counternamed number, menu-select, menu, error, color and a scroll count. The horizontal and vertical position of the Color Computer mouse are stored in the two integer fields. The structures DR and IC, both of type MIC, are not used in the procedure tandy even though they are passed when it runs.

Moody starts the procedure with code that reserves space in memory for the parameters above and the variables TName and OK. He then moves OS-9's cursor to the upper left corner of the window in Line \$008E. When this is done, he turns off the graphics cursor, turns off proportional spacing, and tells OS-9 to use the font found in Group 200, Buffer 2.



The line at \$00DA decides what you want and branches to the proper line to run the desk accessory program you requested with the mouse pointer and button. If the menu number field Ms.MenNum, of the parameter Ms, is 2 after the mouse button is pushed, for example, the program knows you want to run the tandy clock program. This decision made, it branches directly to Line 2, Location \$014B, which actually runs an OS-9 program named gclock.

The first step in the routine begins at Line 2, opening an overlay window and saving the information on the window underneath it. The upper left corner of the overlay window is located one character space to the right of the left edge and two characters down from the top of the window. The overlay window is 20 characters wide and 15 rows deep. Its foreground is black (2), and its background is white (0).

After Moody creates the overlay window, he runs the procedure winset to tell OS-9 he would like a Type 5 window. This is a plain box window wt.pbox in the os9defs file and the standard graphics library used by the C compiler. After the window is drawn on the screen, Moody turns on OS-9's Echo function using tmode and then uses the BASIC09 command shell to run the tandy program gelock.

When you close gclock by clicking the mouse button with the pointer over the goaway box in the upper left corner of the window, the procedure tandy branches to Linc 20, where Moody closes the overlay window he created earlier, turns off the Echo function, turns the proportional spacing back on, changes to the font stored in Group 200, Buffer 1, and turns the cursor off. The procedure tandy handles each of the other menu items in the same way. That's it for Listing 1.

### The dirfiles Directory

Most of Maxle's work is initiated from the menu dirfiles. Notice that it starts out in a manner similar to the procedure tandy. It reserves space in memory for the parameters it will receive from the procedure main, reserves space in memory for its variables TName and OK, and then branches to a routine determined by the menu item number passed to it in the MenNum field of the data structure MS — MS. MenNum. Menu choices include Write, Rename, Delete, CHI, Load Dir, CHD, CHX and Print. Notice there are exactly eight choices on the menu and exactly eight possible branches in the on ms.mennum goto routine at \$008E. There

really is a method behind this madness.

If you push the mouse button while the pointer is over Write in the dirfiles menu, the control of the procedure is transferred to Line 1, which is the beginning of the code needed to write or save an icon file to disk. Here dirfiles looks for the name of the selected icon by checking the name field of the parameter DR—DR. name. If this field is empty, you have not selected an icon to save to a file. If it contains a name, dirfiles runs the procedure getans to give you a chance to change your mind.

Moody passes three parameters to getans—the entire data structure MS, a Boolean named OK and a string. The string is made up of the word write followed by the name of the icon you have selected. getans opens an overlay window and draws a dialog box in which you are asked if you are sure you want to write the icon file.

The procedure getans lets you click the mouse button over the word *Yes* printed on the screen or press the letter Y. If you click Yes or press Y, getans sets the value of the Boolean parameter OK to True and returns

you to the dirfiles. If you press anything else or click the mouse button with the pointer located anywhere else in the dialog box, ok is false and the file is not written to disk.

After running getans, dirfiles runs the procedure writefile, which actually saves the icon to disk. Notice that before calling writefile, Moody sets the value of TName to "" - a null or empty string. The value of TName and the field DR. name determine where the image of the icon is sent. If TName is a null and DR. name exists, the icon is written to a disk file. Otherwise if DR. name is empty or a null string, dirfiles knows that you want to

print the icon, and the icon is written to the device /p.

When the routine that started at Line 1 ends, it transfers control to Line 20 where dirfiles clears the IC. select field, erases any data in the field DR. name, then refreshes the visual directory display by running the procedure showdir. The action code for each of the directory items exits in exactly the same manner.

In Line 2 dirfiles has determined that you want to rename an icon file. The first thing it must do is find out what you would like to name the icon file. There's no better way to find out something than by asking. And that's exactly what the call to the procedure getname does.

getname follows a sequence very similar to that followed by getans. It creates an overlay window, draws a dialog box, prompts you for the file name by printing "Filename" in that box, and waits for you to type in the name. When you do, it returns the name to dirfiles in the parameter filename. dirfiles reads this parameter into a string variable named TName.

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Notice that getans does two different jobs by simply changing the parameters passed to it. This is a perfect example of the power and functionality you can achieve by passing parameters between OS-9 procedures.

Notice that getans has already been used to do two different jobs by simply changing the parameters passed to it. This is a perfect example of the power and functionality you can achieve by passing parameters between OS-9 procedures.

Assuming you said yes, dirfiles goes on to rename your icon file, using the BASIC09 shell command to run the OS-9 rename utility. After it has done this, it must run the procedure showdir again to update the visual directory display on Maxlc's screen. When you follow the code that activates the other dirfiles menu item choices, you see that each routine is structured in an identical manner.

# Every Mouse Should Have a RatPack

The dual functionality of the procedure getans is made possible by its call to the procedure getkey. In getkey, Moody queries both the mouse and the keyboard. He uses the ISGetStt call to determine the location of the mouse and the packed BASIC09 I-code module inkey to capture any key that happens to be pressed.

Moody defines his ratpack as an array of 32 bytes and remembers the numerical location of each piece of information stored in the array. I prefer to define a BASIC09 data type that tells me mnemonically where my data is located. For example, he must remember that the value of the mouse button—up or down—is stored in the ninth byte from the beginning of the array, and the

# Listing 1: tandy

```
PROCEDURE TANDY
ØØØØ
            TYPE Mic=name:STRING; select:BYTE; xpos,ypos:INTEGER
ØØ1B
            TYPE MicSys=Dname, Iname (48):STRING; Byt (144), GrpId, BufNo, number
             , MenSel, MenNum, ErrNum, color, scount: BYTE; horiz, vert: INTEGER
            PARAM MS: MicSys
            PARAM DR, IC: Mic
 ØØ6D
 ØØ7A
            DIM TName: STRING
0081
            DIM OK: BOOLEAN
CORRE
            ON ERROR GOTO 3Ø
         (* set cursor at top to help keep window rollup when coming out of ow_window RUN gfx2("curxy",\emptyset,\emptyset) (* get rid of the arrow
ØØ8E
ØØDA
 ØØED
             RUN gfx2 ("gcset",0,0)
0104
            RUN gfx2 ("propsw", "off")
Ø12B
             (* use small 6x8 letters
Ø143
            RUN gfx2("font", 200, 2)
Ø155
             (* goto what we selected
Ø16D
            ON MS.MenNum GOTO 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Ø19B
            END
             (* calc
            RUN gfx2("owset",1,2,4,3Ø,17,2,Ø)
             (* set window for plane box
Ø1C9
Ø1E4
            RUN winset (5)
Ø1EC
            SHELL "gcalc"
GOTO 20
Ø1F5
Ø1F9 2
             (* clock
            RUN gfx2("owset", 1, 2, 5, 20, 15, 2, 0)
            RUN winset (5)
MASE
            SHELL "tmode echo"
            SHELL "gclock"
0230
            GOTO 20
Ø246
            (* calendar
Ø24A 3
Ø258
            RUN gfx2("owset", 1, 0, 0, 40, 24, 1, 0)
            RUN winset (5)
Ø282
            SHELL "tmode echo"
            SHELL "gcal"
Ø29Ø
Ø298
            GOTO 20
Ø29C 4
             (* control
Ø2A9
            RUN gfx2("owset",1,1,1,20,20,2,0)
Ø2CB
            RUN winset (5)
Ø2D3
            SHELL "control"
 Ø2DE
Ø2E2 5
            (* printer
Ø2EF
            RUN gfx2("owset", 1, 1, 1, 20, 20, 2, 0)
            RUN winset (5)
SHELL "tmode echo"
Ø311
0319
Ø327
            SHELL "gprint"
0331
            GOTO 2Ø
             (* port
            RUN gfx2 ("owset", 1, 1, 1, 20, 21, 2, 0)
Ø33F
            RUN winset (5)
Ø361
Ø369
            SHELL "tmode echo"
SHELL "gport"
0377
            GOTO 20
0380
Ø384 7
             (* help
Ø38E
            RUN gfx2("owset",1,1,5,38,16,1,0)
Ø3BØ
             (* set window for double box
Ø3CC
            RUN winset (4)
Ø3D4
            SHELL "tmode echo"
Ø3E2
            RUN gfx2("curon")
Ø3EF
            LOOP
              PRINT "Press [ENTER] to exit"
Ø3F1
            INPUT "What OS-9 Subject(s)? ", TName
EXITIF TName-"" THEN
Ø4ØA
Ø429
            ENDEXIT
              SHELL "help "+TName
Ø439
Ø446
              PRINT
0448
            ENDLOOP
            GOTO 20
(* shell
Ø44C
0450 8
Ø45B
            RUN gfx2 ("owset", 1, 1, 5, 38, 16, 1, Ø)
            RUN winset (4)
            SHELL "tmode echo"
Ø493
            RUN gfx2("curon")
            RUN gfx2("curxy",Ø,Ø)
RUN gfx2("font",200,2)
Ø4AØ
Ø4B3
            PRINT "press [CTRL] and [ESC] to exit" SHELL "shell"
Ø4C5
Ø4E7
Ø4FØ 9
             (* clipboard
            RUN gfx2("owend")
Ø4FF 2Ø
            GOTO 35
            MS.ErrNum:=ERR
Ø513 3Ø
0520
            RUN gfx2("owend")
Ø52D
            RUN errmsg (MS.ErrNum)
            SHELL "tmode -echo"
RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
RUN gfx2("font",200,1)
Ø53A 35
Ø54C
Ø55F
0571
            RUN gfx2 ("curoff")
Ø57F
              END
```

horizontal location is made up of both the 25th and 26th bytes in the array. I prefer the code:

Button:=msret.cbsa horiz:=msret.acx

As a bonus here's a review of the BA-SIC09 data type that defines the packet of information returned from the mouse by ISGetStt.

TYPE rodent=valid,actv,totm:BYTE; rsrv0:INTEGER; ttto:BYTE; tsst: IN-TEGER; cbsa,cbsb,ccta,cctb,ttsa, ttsb,tlsa,tlsb:BYTE; rsrv1,bdx,bdy: INTEGER; stat,res:BYTE; acx,acy,wrx,
wry:INTEGER

After you have defined the data type, you can then reserve memory for it by using the BASIC09 DIM statement:

DIM RatPack: rodent

If you click the mouse button while getkey is running, Moody computes the horizontal and vertical position of the mouse pointer and passes it back to the calling procedure in the parameters horiz and vert. He also sets the value of the one-byte string key to a space. This lets him escape from

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```
Listing 2: dirfiles
             TYPE Mic=name:STRING; select:BYTE; xpos,ypos:INTEGER
TYPE MicSys=Dname, Iname (48):STRING; Byt(144),GrpId,BufNo,number
 ØØ1B
               , MenSel, MenNum, ErrNum, color, scount: BYTE; horiz, vert: INTEGER
 0064
             PARAM MS: MicSvs
             PARAM DR, IC: Mic
 ØØ6D
             DIM TName: STRING
 ØØ7A
             DIM OK: BOOLEAN
 ØØ88
             ON ERROR GOTO 3Ø
 ØØ8E
              (* goto selected number
             ON MS.MenNum GOTO 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
 ØØA5
 ØØCF
             END
 ØØD1 1
             (* write dirfile
             (* end if nothing selected
             IF DR.name<>"" THEN
                (* else do we relly want to
               RUN getans (MS, OK, "Write "+DR. name)
 Ø147
                (* if we do let't do it
 Ø15E
                IF OK THEN
 0167
                  (* set temp name to nothing TName:=""
 Ø182
                   (* go make a file
 Ø189
                  RUN writefile (MS. Dname, DR. name, TName)
 Ø19A
 Ø1B6
             ENDIF
 Ø1B8
             GOTO 20
 Ø1BC 2
             (* rename dirfile
IF DR.name<>"" THEN
 ØIDØ
               (* get new name
RUN getname(TName)
(* is there a new name
IF TName="" THEN
 Ø1DF
 Ø1EE
 Ø21A
                   (* no so forget about it
                  END
 Ø232
 0234
                ELSE
 0238
                  (* yes so is it correct
                  RUN getans (MS, OK, "ReName "+DR.name+" to "+TName)
 Ø24F
 Ø27A
                  IF OK THEN
                    (* it is correct so let's give it a new name
SHELL "rename "+MS.Dname+"/"+DR.name+" "+TName
 Ø2AF
                     (* and change the name in the buffer number
 Ø2FF
                     MS. Iname (DR. select) = TName
                     DR.name:=TName
                     (* we do the directory window
 Ø31D
                     GOSUB 4Ø
 Ø33A
                  ENDIF
 Ø34Ø
                ENDIF
 Ø342
             ENDIF
              GOTO 20
 Ø344
 Ø348 3
              (* delete dirfile
IF DR.name<>"" THEN
 Ø35C
                RUN getans (MS, OK, "Delete "+DR.name)
IF OK THEN
 Ø36B
 Ø38B
  Ø394
                  SHELL "del "+MS.Dname+"/"+DR.name
                  (* rename it to XXXX so we know it's not there MS.Iname(DR.select):="icon.XXXX"
 Ø3AE
 Ø3DC
 Ø3F6
                   (* now show it on the screen
                  GOSUB 40
 Ø412
                ENDIF
 Ø416
              ENDIF
 Ø418
              GOTO 2Ø
 Ø41A
 Ø41E 4
              (* chi
              RUN gfx2("owset", 1, 5, 10, 30, 7, 2, 0)
 Ø449
              RUN winset (4)
```

the repeat . . . until control structure that waits forever if you don't press a key.

The routine mouser is almost identical to the getkey routine except it does not look for a key press from the keyboard. It simply goes out, looks at the mouse, and returns the horizontal and vertical position of the mouse and the status of the button.

If you have typed the gfx3 procedure from the August 1988 column or downloaded it from Delphi's OS-9 Online SIG, you will find it much easier to type:

```
run gfx3(StdIn, "gs.mous", addr
(RatPack))
```

I have merged the gfx3 I-code module in a file with the gfx2 module. This means all gfx3 functions are always available to my BASIC09 programs.

### writefile Uses Parameters Too

I mentioned in the procedure dirfiles how the routines write a file to a disk or print a file. Both use the procedure writefile. This too is made possible by the parameter-passing capability of BASIC09.

When writefile is called, it puts up the hourglass cursor to tell you it is busy with the command "run gfx2 ("gcset", 202, 4). Then it opens a path to the icon file you want to write and reads its data into the 144-byte array byt.

Next it checks to see if the filename you have requested is "/p". If so, it opens a path to the printer and sends out the name of the icon. If not, it simply opens a path to a filename with the same name as the icon you want to write. It then prints that array, two bytes at a time in Hex format, to the path just opened. If a file for the icon does not already exist, writefile creates a file and writes the array to it.

# **Grand Opening**

If you're looking for the magic that lets Moody read the names of the files in his

```
RUN gfx2("curxy",Ø,Ø)
              (* the current icon director
PRINT "current icon dir "; MS.Dname
Ø464
Ø48Ø
              RUN gfx2("curxy",0,2)
Ø490
              (* turn off the propsw so we can backup with out overlap RUN gfx2("propsw", "off")
Ø4AF
Ø4E7
              (* and turn on the echo so we can see it SHELL " tmode echo"
(* now we can get the new path
Ø4FB
Ø523
Ø532
Ø55Ø
              INPUT "change to > ", TName
               (* let's we set every thing
Ø564
Ø57F
              SHELL "tmode -echo"
             RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
RUN gfx2("owend")
Ø58E
Ø5A1
              (* was there a new path
IF TName<>"" THEN
Ø5C5
                 (* yes so let's change it
Ø5EA
                MS.Dname=TName
Ø5F6
Ø611
                RUN getans (MS, OK, "Laod "+MS. Dname)
Ø62F
                 IF OK THEN
Ø638
                   (* yes so goto loaddir
Ø64E
                ENDIF
Ø654
Ø656
              GOTO 20
              (* load dir
Ø65A 5
              (* start at the first buffer
Ø668
Ø684
              MS.number:=Ø
              (* and the first page
Ø68F
Ø6A4
              MS.scount:=1
                 clear the screen first
Ø6C8
              RUN getdir (MS, DR)
Ø6CC
Ø6DB
             (* chd
RUN gfx2("gcset",0,0)
Ø6DF 6
Ø6E8
              RUN gfx2 ("owset", 1, 5, 10, 30, 7, 2,0)
Ø6FB
Ø71D
              RUN winset (4)
             RUN gfx2("curxy",0,0)
PRINT "current wk.dir ";
Ø738
             (* get the current path
SHELL "pwd"
Ø74C
0763
Ø76A
             RUN gfx2("curxy",Ø,2)
RUN gfx2("propsw","off")
SHELL "tmode echo"
Ø77D
Ø791
              INPUT "change to >", TName
SHELL "tmode -echo"
Ø7B2
             RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
RUN gfx2("owend")
Ø7D4
              IF TName<>"" THEN
07F1
Ø7ED
                CHD TName
              ENDIF
Ø7F4
              GOTO 20
Ø7F8 7
              (* chx
             RUN gfx2("gcset",0,0)
RUN gfx2("owset",1,5,10,30,7,2,0)
Ø8Ø1
0814
0836
              RUN winset (4)
             RUN gfx2("curxy",0,0)
PRINT "current ex.dir ";
Ø83E
Ø851
             (* get the current ex path
SHELL "pxd"
Ø865
Ø87F
             RUN gfx2("curxy",Ø,2)
RUN gfx2("propsw","off")
SHELL "tmode echo"
Ø899
Ø8AD
```

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```
INPUT "change to >", TName
ØSBB
           SHELL "tmode -echo"
Ø8CE
           RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
RUN gfx2("owend")
IF TName<>"" THEN
ØBDD
Ø8FØ
Ø8FD
0909
              CHX TName
Ø9ØE
           ENDIF
           GOTO 20
Ø91Ø
Ø914 8
           (* print
IF DR.name<>"" THEN
Ø91F
              RUN getans (MS, OK, "Print "+DR.name)
Ø92E
              IF OK THEN
Ø94D
Ø956
                (* set the temp name to printer
                TName:="/p"
0975
                (* and send it to the writefile
097E
                RUN writefile (MS. Dname, DR. name, TName)
Ø99D
              ENDIF
Ø9B7
            ENDIF
Ø9B9
Ø9BB 2Ø
            (* exit dirfiles
           IC.select:-0
DR.name:=""
Ø9CE
Ø9D9
Ø9E4
            RUN showdir (MS, DR)
Ø9F3
            END
Ø9F5 3Ø
            MS.ErrNum: =ERR
ØAØ2
               report the error
            RUN errmsg (MS.ErrNum)
ØA15
           IC.select:=Ø
DR.name:=""
ØA2D
ØA38
            (* clear the dir window
ØA3A
            RUN gfx2("color",Ø)
ØA51 4Ø
            RUN gfx2 ("bar", 290, 20, 636, 188)
ØA64
ØA7D
               and see it
            RUN showdir (MS, DR)
ØA8A
            RETURN
ØA99
```

# Listing 3: getans

```
PROCEDURE getans
             TYPE MicSys=Dname, Iname (48):STRING; Byt (144), GrpId, BufNo, number
                MenSel, MenNum, ErrNum, color, scount: BYTE; horiz, vert: INTEGER
 0049
             PARAM MS: MicSys
             PARAM OK: BOOLEAN
 ØØ52
             PARAM MessAge: STRING
 0059
             DIM key:STRING[1]
ON ERROR GOTO 10
 0060
 ØØ60
 0072
              (* use arrow pointer
 ØØ86
             RUN gfx2("gcset", 202, 1)
              (* set OK to no
 0099
 ØØA8
             OK:=FALSE
             RUN gfx2 ("owset", 1, 5, 10, 32, 8, 1, 3)
 COAF
             RUN winset (4)
 aana
              (* try to relive some garbag if any
 ØØD8
                      \ PRINT
 GOFB
             RUN gfx2("curxy",1,0)
 ØØFF
              PRINT MessAge
             (* turn off propsw to write yes and no

RUN gfx2("propsw", "off")

RUN gfx2("curxy", 8, 4)

RUN gfx2("propsw", "off")
 Ø117
 Ø13D
 0151
 Ø164
```

icon directory and capture their bit map in a buffer that can be displayed in an OS-9 window, look no further than the listing of the procedure getdir.

Here Moody displays the hourglass cursor again to show you *MaxIc* is busy before going to work. Then he opens up the icon directory you have selected. If you haven't selected one, he opens up the directory CMDS/ICONS. Notice that he uses the "READ+DIR" attribute in his open statement to tell BASIC09 he wants to open a directory for read.

After he has opened the directory for read, he reads in each filename one character at a time. After he has gathered a complete filename, Moody writes its name into an array in the data structure Ms in the field named MS.Iname(MS.Number).

After an end-of-file signal lets him know he has reached the end of the icon directory, Moody opens each icon file and reads it. He then writes the data into an OS-9 buffer using the "gpload" gfx2 call. Each icon has its own buffer number. That number is equal to its file number, which is counted while Moody is reading the directory.

There are several other interesting tidbits within the 11 *MaxIc* procedures listed this month. Learn and enjoy. I'll wrap up the series in November.

### WizPro Revisited

OS-9 Users Group MOTD editor Bill Brady has upgraded his outstanding share-ware communications program *WizPro* again. You'll find the new code in Delphi's OS-9 Online SIG and on CompuServe and GEnie as well.

One of the interesting features of this version is the addition of a new utility program called wizgen. This program makes it much easier for you to create a new boot file. You can use it to modify the os9boot file on any bootable disk. It creates a new file called wizproboot, then links to it. There's only one caveat with this approach





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— you must ensure that you have plenty of free disk space on the disk because OS-9 must always have its bootfile stored in contiguous sectors. The exciting thing about wizgen is the fact that it can be easily modified and turned into a program similar to the popular *Font/Da* mover on Macintosh computers. Of course a program like this would compete with Config. Or would there be any competition?

# Steve Goldberg's Find is Fast

While I was busy writing the BASIC09 program Find, Steve Goldberg was hacking away with assembly code. He sent me a copy of his programs Find and Tree. I've recommended that we publish the assembly version of *Find* in the front section of THE RAINBOW. In the meantime these programs are worth owning. Write Goldberg at 695 Plainview Road, Bethpage, NY 11714 and make an offer. Or contact Paul Ward, who sells many of the Goldberg utilities with his fine book, Start OS-9. These latest utilities are worth their weight in time ... er, gold. Despite the fact that I mention them quite often in these pages, Steve's utilities still remain one of the best-kept OS-9 sccrets. Vendors, are you reading?

Goldberg has also produced a package called *Professional Protector*. He wrote to ask if I thought there was a market for the package. I'll pass the question on. If you're looking for a security package that contains a set of utilities such as chown (change owner), crypt, hide, unhide, view, dir, who and lock, get in touch with Goldberg. He's put a lot of effort into this package. Let him know what you think.

# Putting OS-9 on the Mac

Brady was also the first one to tip me off about an exciting new product in the OS-9 community. Very soon my favorite operating system will run on all Apple Macintosh computers. The port is being done by a group of programmers at UltraScience, a division of Gibbs Laboratories, Inc., 1824 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, IL 60091; (312) 256-0080.

UltraScience is also responsible for the PC68K1 hardware/software implementation of OSK on IBM PC/XT/AT computers. Its goal: a powerful graphics platform based on CURSES, which looks the same to OS-9 users on a large number of commercially available computers. Dr. Eric Gibbs has invited the staff of THERAINBOW to Chicago for a special unveiling sometime soon. I hope to be able to attend and report on it.

I've seen brief descriptions of UltraScience's *Facet* software series, and it's enough to make your mouth water. *Facet* contains TICTOC, a software inter-

```
PRINT "[yes] [no]"
RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
Ø178
Ø187
Ø19A
            (* go get the answer
RUN getkey(key, MS.horiz, MS.vert)
            (* if key is yes make it yes
IF key="y" OR key="Y" THEN
Ø1E4
              MS.horiz:=250 \MS.vert:-38
Ø1F9
Ø2ØF
            ENDIF
Ø211
            RUN gfx2 ("owend")
            IF MS.horiz>243 AND MS.horiz<306 AND MS.vert>36 AND MS.vert
Ø21E
             <42 THEN
               (* it's yes so ok is true
              OK=TRUE
Ø26D
            END
Ø26F 1Ø
            MS.ErrNum:=ERR
            RUN errmsg (MS.ErrNum)
```

```
Listing 4: writefile
PROCEDURE writefile
            PARAM DirName, Name, Tname: STRING
             DIM Byt (144), path, tpath, ErrNum: BYTE
 0027
             ON ERROR GOTO 10
             IF Name="" THEN
               (* we forgot to select so end
 0056
 ØØ58
             ENDIF
 ØØ5A
             (* show hour glass
             RUN gfx2("gcset", 202, 4)
 ØØ7F
              (* try to open icon
 0092
             OPEN #path, DirName+"/"+Name: READ
             (* get byte info
FOR x:=1 TO 144
 ØØC8
               GET #path, Byt(x)
             CLOSE #path
 ØØE8
             (* do we want it sent to the printer IF Tname="/p" THEN
 Ø1ØC
                  yes so open it
               OPEN #path, Tname: WRITE
(* print out the name of the icon
 Ø12B
Ø158
               PRINT #path USING "s40^", Name
Ø169
Ø16D
               (* no we whant a file
               OPEN #path, Name: WRITE
Ø18E
             ENDIF
             (* start at Ø
Ø19D
             xx:=Ø
                go in steps of two
Ø1BA
             FOR x:-1 TO 144 STEP 2
0102
               (* use hex numbers
              (* use hex numbers
PRINT #path USING "h2", Byt(x);
PRINT #path USING "h2", Byt(x+1);
(* and a blank space
PRINT #path," ";
Ø1E4
Ø1F8
               xx:-xx+1
               IF xx-8 THEN
Ø248
                  (* at the end so send a CR
                 PRINT #path
Ø262
Ø268
                  (* and start over
Ø279
                  xx:=Ø
               ENDIF
Ø283
            NEXT x
             CLOSE #path
0294
Ø296 1Ø
            ON ERROR GOTO 20
             (* we have to make one
Ø285
            CREATE #path, Name: WRITE
             (* and do the same
             xx:=0
             FOR x:=1 TO 144 STEP 2
               PRINT #path USING "h2", Byt(x);
PRINT #path USING "h2", Byt(x+1);
Ø2F3
0307
Ø31F
               PRINT #path; " ";
               xx:=xx+1
IF xx=8 THEN
Ø336
               PRINT #path
               ENDIF
@353
            NEXT X
MRSE
            CLOSE #path
0364
Ø366 2Ø
            ErrNum:=ERR
             (* report error
Ø37E
            RUN errmsg (ErrNum)
```

### Listing 5: getname

```
PROCEDURE getname
 øøøø
                 PARAM filename: STRING
 0007
                 DIM ErrNum: BYTE
 GOOF
                 ON ERROR GOTO 10
                (* turn off the pointer
RUN gfx2("gcset",0,0)
RUN gfx2("owset",1,1,5,14,6,1,3)
 0014
 ØØ2B
 ØØ3E
 ØØ6Ø
                 RUN winset (4)
                 RUN gfx2("curxy",1,1)
 ØØ68
                (* what do we want
PRINT "Filename"
RUN gfx2("curxy",1,2)
RUN gfx2("propsw","off")
SHELL "tmode echo"
 ØØ7B
 ØØ8D
 0099
 ØØAC
 øøcø
 ØØCE
                      a name
                (*a name
INPUT ">", filename
SHELL "tmode -echo"
RUN gfx2("owend")
RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
(* there's a name so do this
IF filename<>"" THEN
 ØØD8
 ØØE1
 ØØFØ
 ØØFD
 Ø11Ø
 Ø12C
                     (* do's it start with icon.
 Ø153
                     IF LEFT$ (filename, 5) <> "icon." THEN
 Ø167
                        (* no so add it on filename:="icon."+filename
 Ø179
 Ø189
                     ENDIF
                 ELSE
 Ø18B
 Ø18F
                     filename:=""
                  ENDIF
 Ø196
 Ø198
                  END
  Ø19A 1Ø
                  ErrNum:-ERR
 Ø1 A3
                 RUN errmsg (ErrNum)
```

face that removes differences between computer terminals; the Bourne shell; and eron, a utility that lets you order your OS-9 system to perform any procedure automatically at any time. You can even tell the system to run a particular procedure file at the same time every day, week or month.

Facet also contains XDIR, which delivers a graphic display of file directories that can even be made to act like the UNIX find command, so filename matches can be used in a pipeline. And there's a menu to make OS-9 use much easier for the beginner.

If OS-9 takes hold on IBM and Apple computers, and the same visual platform runs on the Color Computer . . . hold on to your hat. I'm talking major excitement.

Finally software houses will find OS-9 is a viable market for application programs needed by the common man. It can do nothing but help CoCo OS-9 users — if we do our part. Talk to Kevin Darling, Bill Brady, Mark Griffith, Ron Lammardo, Kent Meyers and all the other CoCo OS-9 gurus you know now.

Let's get this universal platform on the CoCo too. It's one more chance for the CoCo OS-9 user to make a mark. Good things are coming. Keep on hacking!

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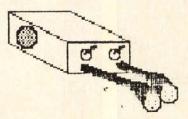
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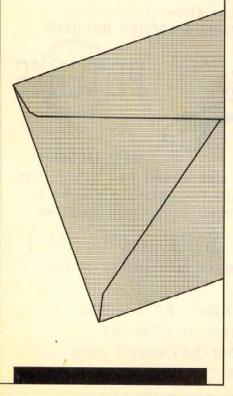
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```
Listing 6: getdir
PROCEDURE getdir
              TYPE Mic=name:STRING; select:BYTE; xpos,ypos:INTEGER
TYPE MicSys=Dname,Iname(48):STRING; Byt(144),GrpID,BufNo,Number
 ØØ1B
               , MenSel, MenNum, ErrNum, color, scount: BYTE; horiz, vert: INTEGER
 0064
              PARAM MS: MicSys
 ØØ6D
              PARAM dr:Mic
 0076
              DIM Triame, temp(60):STRING
              DIM Count: INTEGER
DIM path, BT: BYTE
 ØØ86
 ØØ8D
 0098
              ON ERROR GOTO 10
              (* show that we are busy RUN gfx2("gcset",202,4)
 ØØ9E
 ØØB6
 ØØC9
              (* let's start at the first buffer
 ØØEB
              Count := Ø
              RUN gfx2("color",1)
(* get the icon directory open
OPEN #path,MS.Dname:READ+DIR
 ØØF2
 0102
              RUN gfx2("curxy",18,1)

(* if it opened let's say what we are doing PRINT USING "s300","Loading "+MS.Dname RUN gfx2("propsw","off")
 Ø12F
 Ø142
 Ø16D
 Ø188
 Ø19C
              WHILE NOT (EOF (#path)) DO
 Ø1A7
                 (* move the count up one
 Ø1BF
                Count:=Count+1
 ØICA
                 (* get name from directory
 Ø1E4
                GET #path, temp(Count)
 Ø1F2
                 (* go get another one if not at end
 Ø215
              ENDWHILE
 Ø219
              CLOSE #path
 Ø21F
              (* skip the first 64 bytes
FOR xx:=3 TO Count
 Ø239
                (* is the first byte a char
 Ø24C
                IF ASC(LEFTS(temp(xx),1))>31 THEN
  (* yes so clear the temp name
  Tname:=""
 Ø267
 Ø27B
 Ø298
 Ø29F
                   (* now read the bytes FOR x:=1 TO 32
 Ø2B4
                     (* one by one and short them out BT:=ASC(MID$(temp(xx),x,1))
 Ø2C6
 Ø2E6
 Ø2FA
                      (* is it a large letter
 Ø311
                      IF BT>64 AND BT<96 THEN
 Ø324
                        (* yes make it small
 Ø338
                        BT:=BT+32
Ø343
                     ENDIF
 Ø345
                   (* stop if not a valid char
EXITIF BT>127 THEN
 Ø36Ø
                         then lAND it
                     BT:=LAND (BT, 127)
 Ø37B
 Ø386
                      (* add the char to the name
Ø3A1
                      Tname:=Tname+CHR$(BT)
Ø3AE
                      (* move the buffer up one
Ø3C7
                     MS.Number: =MS.Number+1
Ø3D9
                      (* add the name to the list
Ø3F4
                     MS. Iname (MS. Number) :- Tname
Ø4Ø6
                   ENDEXIT
                         or exit if byte -Ø
 Ø4ØA
Ø41F
                   EXITIF BT=Ø THEN
                      (* and move the buffer up one
042B
03448
                     MS.Number:=MS.Number+1
Ø45A
                      (* and add the name to the list
Ø479
                     MS.Iname (MS.Number) := Tname
Ø48B
                   ENDEXIT
Ø48F
                    (* where still going so add char to name and go get another char
Ø4CF
                     Tname:=Tname+CHR$(BT)
Ø4DC
                   NEXT X
                  (* we got a full name so let't get the icon OPEN #path, MS. Dname+"/"+MS. Iname (MS. Number)
Ø4E7
0512
                  (* point to the buffer to put it in RUN gfx2("gpload", MS.GrpID, MS.Number, 6, 24, 24, 144)
Ø53Ø
Ø553
                   (* now read the bytes to put in it FOR x:-1 TO 144
Ø59F
Ø5B1
                     GET #path, BT
                     PUT #MS.GrpID, BT
Ø5BB
Ø5C8
                   NEXT X
Ø5D3
                   CLOSE #path
Ø5D9
                ENDIF
                 (* well let's see if we can do that agin
0603
              NEXT XX
Ø6ØE
              (* all done
              (* so let's show the name of the directory
Ø619
0643
             RUN gfx2("propsw", "on")
             RUN gfx2("color",1,0)
RUN gfx2("curxy",18,1)
PRINT USING "s300",MS.Dname
Ø656
0669
Ø67C
Ø68C
             RUN showdir (dr, MS)
Ø69D 1Ø
             MS.ErrNum:=ERR
Ø6AA
                 report any errors
Ø6BE
             RUN errmsg (MS.ErrNum)
```

### Listing 7: winset PROCEDURE winset (\* till windint the type of window we whant 0000 TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER ØØ2B 0050 DIM regs:registers DIM callcode, ErrNum: BYTE PARAM wtyp: INTEGER ON ERROR GOTO 10 0059 ØØ64 ØØ6B regs.a:=Ø 0071 007C regs.b:=\$86 0088 regs.y:=wtyp 0094 callcode:=\$8E 0090 RUN syscall (callcode, regs) ØØAB. END ØØAD 1Ø ErrNum:=ERR RUN errmsq (ErrNum) ØØB6

ØØCØ

### Listing 8: mouser PROCEDURE mouser ØØØØ TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER 0025 DIM regs:registers DIM path, callcode, ErrNum: BYTE DIM RatPack (32): BYTE ØØ2E ØØ3D PARAM horiz, vert: INTEGER 0049 PARAM button: BYTE ØØ54 ON ERROR GOTO 10 ØØ5B ØØ61 (\* get mouse info 0072 regs.a:-Ø regs.b:=\$89 ØØ7D regs.x:=ADDR(RatPack) ØØ89 regs.y:=Ø callcode:=\$8D ØØ97 ØØA2 RUN syscall (callcode, regs) ØØAA ØØB9 (\* set horiz for actual then adjust horiz:=RatPack(25)\*255+RatPack(26)+horiz/16 ØØDC (\* set vert for relative vert:=192\*(RatPack(31)\*255+RatPack(32))/172 COFF Ø1ØE (\* get button info 0127 Ø139 button:=RatPack(9) Ø143 END Ø145 1Ø ErrNum:=ERR RUN errmsg(ErrNum) Ø14E Ø158 END

```
Listing 9: loadicon
PROCEDURE loadicon
             TYPE Mic=Name:STRING; select:BYTE; xpos,ypos:INTEGER
TYPE MicSys=Dname,Iname(48):STRING; byt(144),GrpID,BufNo,number
 0000
 ØØ1B
              , MenSel, MenNum, ErrNum, color, scount: BYTE; horiz, vert: INTEGER
 0064
             PARAM MS:Micsys
 ØØ6D
             PARAM Dr. Ic: Mic
 007A
             DIM x, count: INTEGER
 ØØ85
             DIM path: BYTE
             (* is there a dir name selected IF Dr.Name="" THEN
 ØØ80
 ØØAB
 ØØBA
                   no so use editor name
                Dr.Name:=Ic.Name
IF Ic.Name="" THEN
 ØØD2
 ØØE1
 ØØFØ
                  (* but no editor name ether so end
                  END
 0112
                ENDIF
 0114
 Ø116
             ENDIF
 Ø118
             BASE Ø
 Ø11A
              (* show the disk is busy
             RUN gfx2("gcset", 202, 4)
 Ø132
             (* turn off logic
RUN gfx2("logic", "off")
 Ø145
 0156
             ON ERROR GOTO 10
 0169
              (* open the icon path
 Ø16F
             OPEN #path, MS. Dname+"/"+Dr. Name
 Ø184
 Ø190
              (* found it so tranfer the name to the editor
 Ø1C9
              Ic.Name:=Dr.Name
 Ø1D8
             RUN gfx2("gpload", MS.GrpID, 49, 6, 24, 24, 144)
 ØlFD
             FOR x:-Ø TO 143
 Ø2ØD
                GET #path, MS. byt (x)
                PUT #MS.GrpID, MS.byt(x)
 Ø21E
 Ø232
             NEXT x
 Ø23D
             CLOSE #path
             (* place it in the update window RUN gfx2("put", MS.GrpID, 49, 26, 13)
 Ø263
              (* blank out the editor first
 Ø27F
```

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: Review - December Rainbow.
Dale Puckett - November Rainbow.

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Please do not submit material currently submitted to another publication.

```
Listing 10: getfile
PROCEDURE getfile
             TYPE Mic=name:STRING; select:BYTE; xpos,ypos:INTEGER
0000
            TYPE MicSys=Dname, Iname (48): STRING: byt (144), GrpId, BufNo, number
001B
              , MenSel, MenNum, ErrNum, color, scount: BYTE; horiz, vert: INTEGER
 ØØ64
             PARAM MS: MicSvs
 ØØ6D
             PARAM Dr. Ic: Mic
 ØØ7A
             DIM button: BYTE
             ON ERROR GOTO 1Ø
 ØØ81
            (* clear the select pos
RUN gfx2("put", MS.GrpId, 50, Dr.xpos, Dr.ypos)
 ØØ87
 ØØ9E
            (* put it in update window
RUN gfx2("put", MS. GrpId, 50, 26, 13)
 ØØC4
 ØØDE
 ØØFA
 ØØFC
               IF MS.horiz>5 AND MS.horiz<255 AND MS.vert>40 AND MS.vert
 0129
                  (* use open pointer
Ø13C
                 RUN gfx2("gcset", MS.GrpId, 52)
                 (* put in update window
RUN gfx2("put", MS.GrpId, Dr.select, 26, 13)
Ø154
 Ø16B
 Ø18C
 Ø19Ø
                 IF MS.horiz>60 AND MS.horiz<130 AND MS.vert<30 THEN
 Ø1B3
                     (* use kill pointer
Ø1C6
                    RUN gfx2("gcset", MS.GrpId, 54)
Ø1DE
                   (* use selected as pointer
RUN gfx2("put",MS.GrpId,50,26,13)
RUN gfx2("gcset",MS.GrpId,Dr.select)
 Ø1E2
 Ø1FC
 Ø218
 Ø237
Ø239
               RUN mouser (MS.horiz, MS.vert, button)
Ø253
            UNTIL button<>Ø
Ø25E
            RUN gfx2("put", MS.GrpId, Dr.select, Dr.xpos, Dr.ypos)
RUN gfx2("put", MS.GrpId, 49, 26, 13)
Ø289
Ø2A5
             IF MS.horiz>5 AND MS.horiz<255 AND MS.vert>40 AND MS.vert<185
 Ø2D2
                (* we selected to open it
Ø2EB
               MS.BufNo:=Dr.select
Ø2FA
               RUN loadicon (MS, Dr, Ic)
Ø3ØE
             ENDIF
0310
            IF MS.horiz>60 AND MS.horiz<130 AND MS.vert<30 THEN
Ø333
               (* we selected to kill it
SHELL "del "+MS.Dname+"/"+Dr.name
Ø34C
Ø366
               MS.Iname(Dr.select):="icon.XXXX"
Ø38Ø
               (* now let's see what the dir looks like
Ø3A8
               RUN showdir (MS, Dr)
Ø387
            ENDIF
Ø3B9
            END
Ø3BB 1Ø
            MS.ErrNum:=ERR
Ø3C8
            RUN errmsg (MS.ErrNum)
Ø3D5
```

# Listing 11: getkey

```
PROCEDURE getkey
0000
            (* something like mouser but add the keyboard
 ØØ2D
            PARAM key:STRING[1]
 ØØ39
            PARAM horiz, vert: INTEGER
 ØØ44
            TYPE registers=dp,a,b,cc:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
 0069
            DIM regs:registers
 0072
            DIM RatPack (32) : BYTE
           (* set the key's to nothing key:=""
 007E
0099
 MAND
            REPEAT
ØØA2
              regs.a:=0
ØØAD
              regs.b:=$89
 ØØB9
              regs.x:=ADDR(RatPack)
 ØØC7
              regs.v:=Ø
              RUN syscall ($8D, regs)
 ØØD2
 ØØEØ
              (* check the keyboard
ØØF5
              RUN inkey (key)
ØØFF
              horiz:=RatPack(25)*255+RatPack(26)+horiz/17
Ø119
              vert:=192*(RatPack(31)*255+RatPack(32))/176
IF RatPack(9)<>0 THEN
Ø132
                (* button used so change the key to something
Ø16D
                key:=" "
Ø175
              ENDIF
Ø177
           UNTIL key<>""
                                                                                    0
```

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# Barden's Buffer

# Your First BASIC Program

# By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor

aybe you've muddled through some one-liners in the pages of THE RAINBOW, or even tied together a program of ten lines or so. Where do you go from here? How do you actually go about constructing a BASIC program of hundreds of lines? What's the structure of the program? How many subroutines should you use? What about line numbers? What variable names should be used? In this article I'll try to answer some of those questions.

I assume you're using DECB, Disk Extended Color BASIC. Many of the tips I mention here also apply to Extended Color BASIC on cassette systems as well. However, most won't apply to BASIC09, the BASIC used in OS-9. Although I use an example of a mailing list program, all of the steps apply equally well to other programs.

### Step 1: The Zen of Programming

Before you even begin, prepare yourself mentally. It's tough initially, but the more you do it, the easier it becomes. If you think you're not cut out for programming because you're blundering through and redoing the program dozens of times, welcome to the club! What you see in the pages of RAINBOW is the final result of people who have blundered through a program dozens of times (and I certainly include myself in that category). Another truism: There are an infinite number of ways to write a program, not just one.

Bill Barden has written 27 books and over 100 magazine articles on various computer topics. His 20 years' experience in the industry covers a wide background: programming, systems analysis and managing projects for computers ranging from mainframes to micros.

Step 2: Know What You Want To Do

Really think through what you want to accomplish and how to go about it. Maybe the idea isn't even workable. If you have a thousand names in a mailing list and each name is 100 characters long, it's going to be very difficult to process 100,000 characters in 64K of memory. If you want to write a simulated car race game to compete with the ones at the arcades that show buildings, scenery and crashes (with instant replays), you're not going to be able to do it on the CoCo or any other popular system — they're simply too slow.

The catch here is that often you don't know what's possible until you have some experience in BASIC programming. With a few programs under your belt, it's much easier to get an idea of what's achievable and what isn't. However, spend a great deal of time thinking through your project.

For our example, assume you're writing a mailing list program that handles up to

250 members in a club. Each member is allowed a 64-character address. You are able to add, delete and modify names, display, and print the list. The list is in alphabetical order by last name. A typical entry is shown in Figure 1.

# Step 3: Write Down the Screen Displays and Menus

Once you have a good idea of what you're going to do and what you want to accomplish, write down all the "goes-intos" and "gocs-outas." What data goes into the program? What data comes out of the program? What does the data look like — how many characters are allowed? What kind of characters? What is the format of screen displays? Where are they located on the screen? Will there be text and graphics or just text?

Believe it or not, drawing up every screen display and showing the format and screen position saves you a great deal of work in

# Figure 1: Sample Entry for Mailing List Program

# Figure 2: Typical Screen Display for Mailing List Program \*\*\*\*\*Insert Name\*\*\*\*\*

Last name: First name(s): Street Address: City:

State: ZIP:

\*\*\*You have exceeded 64 characters. Please reenter\*\*\*

programming — more than enough to compensate for the time in planning.

A typical screen display for our mailing list program is shown in Figure 2.

# Step 4: Throw Away the Flowcharts

In case you're not familiar with the term, flowcharts use symbols such as boxes, diamonds and circles to show the flow of a program. It's a planning step. In the old days, books stressed that a flowchart should always be used to plan a program. I've included that idea in some of my books. However, as a programmer I never flowcharted until after the program was written. And I wasn't alone. Flowcharts are too cumbersome to use and never anticipate the problems that arise in programs.

Instead of flowcharts, write an algorithm, a broad sequence of operations in plain English describing how a program flows. A more detailed version of this is known as "pseudo-code," but you don't actually have to use any BASIC commands in pseudo-code. An algorithm for the mailing list program is shown in

You can see that it is not too detailed but gives a good general idea of how the program works. Include any loops by drawing lines. This type of programming aid gives the overall program structure — you can see how things may break down into several functions: Main Menu, Initialize, Insert, Delete, Modify, Display, Print and End. Not shown are all the lower-level functions that answer questions such as: How do I insert in the list itself? What does the list look like? Is it an array of items? It looks as if I need to keep it sorted - what kind of sort routine should I use?

You can now answer most of these unresolved questions by giving some further thought to the lower-level functions and the structure of the actual mailing list. As an example, assume the mailing list is held in a string array kept in alphabetical order by last name. Insertions are handled by rewriting the array to a second array, inserting the new name at the proper point. Deletions are handled by clearing an array entry with a special string, such as "\*\*\*\*\*," until the next insert, at which time the entry is completely deleted. Modifying the list deletes the old entry and inserts the new entry by rewriting to the

# Step 5: Make a List of Subroutines

second array.

Once you have a rough idea of the program flow, you can scan it to see what kind of subroutines you need. You don't have to use subroutines — you can simply write the program as one huge mass straight through. A lot of code has been written this way. However, subroutines are easier to debug, saving you a lot of time. Subroutines also add modularity to the program. You'll probably be able to reuse a subroutine for something else — for example, a subroutine to search a list can be used in many different programs.

# Figure 3: Algorithm for Mailing List Program

Initialize everything Title message - wait five seconds Display main menu Read in user choice, Initialize, Insert, Delete, Modify, Display, Print, or End - check if valid Branch out to menu choice

Clear array, reset pointers

Read in user-specified file or start new file

Return Insert:

Display insert menu

Read in fields

Check for < 64 characters, error message if not

Add to list

Return

Delete:

Display delete menu

Read in name for delete

Search list for name, display if found, error if not

Ask delete, Y/N

Delete if Y, return to main menu if no

Modify:

Display modify menu

Read in last name for modify

Search list for name, display if found, error if not

Read in fields to modify

Delete old entry from list, insert new entry

Display:

End? If so return ← Display next group

Ask for keypress

End? If so return ← Display next group Ask for keypress

End:

Write out file to disk

Each subroutine should perform a useful function. It can call other subroutines within it. You should list the variables being used to pass parameters to the subroutine and what parameters come out of the subroutine as well. Figure 4 shows a sample list for this example.

# Step 6: Write the Subroutines or the Main Code?

Programmers are divided on which of these actions to take first. Once you've reached this point, you have a pretty good idea of the structure of the program, the number of main functions, the number of subroutines, and what they accomplish. You can now write the subroutines starting at the bottom, or you can write the main

code starting from the top — it's a matter of personal preference. I use a combination of the two since there are bound to be additional questions that come up to redefine things.

It's completely possible that questions come up which cause you to redesign portions of the program. For example, what if you had planned to sort a string array of 250 entries for the mailing list by moving strings within a single array. Every insert for a large list might mean seconds of waiting time.

If you're writing the main code, include all the parameters you're passing to the subroutine just as if it exists. Assign a line number for the subroutine that's easy to remember and jot it down. (Not having labels for subroutines in BASIC is something we must live with.) An example is:

1000 ' Search for name - error m essage if not found 1010 ZA\$=RE\$: GOSUB 10000 1020 IF ZE<>-1 THEN GOTO 1500 1030 ZA\$="Name not found": GOSUB 11000

# Step 7: Desk Check

In the old days there was a great deal of "desk checking," Programmers pored over code, making certain all their zeroes were slashed and looking for logical errors in their programs. Of course they didn't have their own computers on which to debug — they had to wait in line for expensive hardware. These days it's not as important to desk check your code over and over again. When you have completed your coding, get a good listing and save the program on disk, together with a backup version (call it PROGAM. BAK or similar). Now go over the listing to answer these questions:

- Does the program generally follow the flow as written down previously?
- Are there any GOSUBS to lines that don't exist?
- Are all parameters set up before a GOSUB?
- Does every subroutine have a return?
- Are variables with the same name used in different places, causing them to be overwritten?
- Can you find any logical errors?

A rule of thumb: Desk check until you find the last error. Then desk check again, and if no more errors are found, the program is ready for debugging on the CoCo.

# Step 8: Debug

Debugging is the hardest part of developing a program. For a larger program you discover situations you never thought of while designing it — situations that cause you to beat your head in despair. There's a

good chance you'll have to add or modify code during the first stages of debugging. If so, give the new code a cursory desk check from a fresh listing (and save the new program with a backup).

Remember that BASIC shines in debugging. Use the interactive ability of BASIC to put in STOP commands at different points in the program to examine the contents of variables, arrays and strings. You can also insert PRINT statements to print variables or other data as the program executes.

When the program appears to be working well, you're only at the halfway point in debugging. At this point generate some test data to complete the process. For our mailing list example, you actually want to generate a mailing list of several hundred names. It's a lot of work but if you don't do this, I almost guarantee you'll run into unanticipated problems later on - things like Out Of Memory errors, array subscripts too large, execution speed too slow and the like. You might want to consider writing a second program just to generate dummy data. In our mailing list example, a short program can easily produce a disk file with dummy names such as:

Barden, William P.O. Box 3568 Mission Viejo, CA 92692

Bbrden, William P.O. Box 3568 Mission Viejo, CA 92692

Berden, William P.O. Box 3568 Mission Viejo, CA 92692

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### Step 9: Wrap It Up

After wringing out the program as well as you can, save the final version on disk, both in a master file and a backup file. Delete any previous versions so you won't be confused and start using an older version that has not been fully debugged. Get a final listing and file one copy away as a master copy to match the file on disk.

### Line Numbering

There are no hard and fast rules about line numbering. During debugging you are inserting and deleting many lines and using the RENUM command to get "gaps" so you can add new lines. Once the program is

debugged, consider renumbering from the front back, using increments of 10 and starting at 100. You can then renumber

# Figure 4: Sample for Typical Subroutine

Read input line and count characters
Clear Error message on Screen
Display error message on screen and wait for keypress
Search array for name
Rewrite array for insert
Delete entry in array
Display list
Print list
Read from disk file
Write to disk file

A sample definition for a subroutine is:

Search Array for Name Subroutine

Display menu on screen subroutine

Inputs: ZA\$=name for search, e.g., "Barden, William"
Outputs: ZE=-1 if not found, otherwise # of entry, 1-250

ZA\$=unchanged

major subroutines or blocks in convenient line numbers by using the BASIC RENUM new,old,increment format. For example, the menu functions of Initialize, Insert, Delete, etc., in our mailing list example can be renumbered in blocks of 10000, 11000, 12000, etc., to correspond with the menu item number.

### Comments

It's important to use comments profusely in a language such as BASIC, which doesn't have much structure. Use both beginning comment lines:

2000 'Subroutine to make a string all uppercase

and comments at the end of lines:

7560 ZA\$-RE\$: GOSUB 20000 'write out the new list

When you have a final version of the program (if there is such a thing), delete all comment lines for compactness, providing there are no subroutine calls to comment lines (GOSUB 2000 for the above code causes an error if the lines are deleted). You can even save the comment lines to add back in the program by a MERGE, providing neither the saved program without comment lines nor the saved comment lines have been renumbered.

However, if too many comments are used, the program becomes cluttered and hard to read, not to mention using up a great deal of memory. There's a fine line here. I favor several comment lines at the beginning of each subroutine (showing what goes in and comes out) and a comment line

before major actions in the main program (perhaps a comment line every dozen BA-SIC lines or so).

Here's a program to strip comment lines from program files saved with the , A (ASCII) option:

```
100 INPUT "BASIC PROGRAM FILE NA ME:", SF$

110 INPUT "SHORT BASIC FILE NAME
:", DF$

120 OPEN SF$ FOR INPUT AS #1

130 OPEN DF$ FOR OUTPUT AS #2

140 IF EOF( 1 ) THEN GOTO 190

150 LINE INPUT#1, A$

160 IF LEFT$( A$, 1 ) = "\" THEN GOTO 180

170 PRINT#2, A$

180 GOTO 140

190 CLOSE
```

# Change Line 160 to:

```
160 IF LEFT$( A$, 1 ) <> "\" THE
N GOTO 180
```

to create a file made up only of comment lines.

### Subroutines vs. Main Line Code

The main portion of the program ideally is made up of many gosubs with not much code in between. This makes for a very structured, easy-to-read program. The program listing looks nicer if the main code is placed at the beginning. However, commonly called subroutines are found faster if they are put directly at the beginning of the program. You may want to do this if you're trying to crank out the absolute fastest speed from your program.

Here's a short example to illustrate what I mean — it doesn't do anything except loop 1000 times, calling a subroutine to set J=1.

```
100 J=1
110 RETURN
1000 FOR I=1 TO 1000
1010 GOSUB 100
1020 NEXT
```

If the subroutine is placed at the end of the program and there is intervening code:

```
1000 FOR I=1 TO 1000
1010 GOSUB 2000
1020 NEXT
1030 END
1040 '
1050 '
1060 '
1070 '
1080 '
1100 '
2000 J=1
2010 RETURN
```

Execution takes 8.54 seconds, about seven percent longer. This effect is even more significant for long programs with subroutines towards the end. The reason for the increased execution time is that the BASIC interpreter must search through all the lines from the beginning of the program to find the subroutine.

There's really no limit to the number of subroutines that can be used, other than a practical memory limit. However, you probably don't want to use more than three or four levels of subroutines — using more makes the program hard to comprehend, and you run the risk of using the same variable names.

### **Multiple-Statement Lines**

You can add as many statements as you can cram into a line. This is efficient in terms of speed and memory storage. However, you might want to break up the code into individual lines, using multiple statement lines only for subroutine calls or tight loops such as:

```
1000 FOR I=1 TO 100: A(I)=0: NEX T
1010 ZA$=""****": GOSUB 10000
```

### **Blanks Within Lines**

If you have a CoCo 3, use the 80-column width mode for writing your code — the 32-column limitation is just at odds with anything readable. Adding blanks really helps in the readability of lines and is not that much less efficient in speed (adding maybe two percent or less). Which is more readable?

```
200 IFX=-1THENGOTO231ELSEPRINT@
Y*32+X,"O":A(Y*20+X)=I
```

or

```
200 IF X= -1 THEN GOTO 231 ELSE
PRINT@ Y*32+X, "O": A (Y*20+X) = I
```

### Variable Names

Unfortunately CoCo BASIC does not allow the flexibility of more than two-character variable names. The following code prints 200 200:

```
100 ANSWER = 100
110 AN = 200
120 PRINT ANSWER, AN
```

You can use ACCOUNTS and ACCTPAY, but since they are treated as the same name (AC), you have a debugging problem on your hands. One convention I use is to name all variables used in subroutines with the prefix letter Z — ZA, ZB, ZCS, etc. However, it's easy to run out of variables this way.

To keep all variables straight, use what's called a *data dictionary*. This is a table at

the beginning of the program that lists every variable name with its function in alphabetized order:

```
101 'DATA DICTIONARY

102 'A$() = ARRAY OF 250 ELEMEN

TS HOLDING LIST NAMES

103 'ACTIVE = CURRENTLY ACTIVE

LIST ENTRY

104 'I, J, K - WORKING VARIABLE

S, USED MANY PLACES

.

121 'ZA$ = INPUT TO DISPLAY MEN

U SUBROUTINE, HOLDS TITLE

122 'ZB$ = INPUT TO DISPLAY MEN

U SUBROUTINE, HOLDS ITEM 1

123 'ZC$ = INPUT TO DISPLAY MEN

U SUBROUTINE, HOLDS ITEM 2

.
```

This table is extremely helpful in coding the program and in debugging. It eliminates duplicate names used in different functions and for different purposes. Variables I, J, K, L, M and N are commonly used for "loop control variables" to keep track of a count through a loop.

# Using NEXT

Use NEXT by itself rather than with a variable name. This program:

```
100 A=0: B=0: C+0: D=0: E=0: F=0
110 FOR I = 1 TO 1000
120 FOR J = 1 TO 10
130 NEXT J
140 NEXT I
```

executes in about 32 seconds as it stands, but in about 26 seconds (a 20-percent improvement) when lines 130 and 140 read:

```
130 NEXT
140 NEXT
```

BASIC does not have to search for the variables in the latter case. Of course the readability of the program is decreased.

# **Arithmetic Computation**

This program:

```
100 FOR I-1 TO 500
110 J=I^2
120 NEXT I
```

computes the square of I for I=1, 2, 3, etc. In doing so it uses exponentiation, a time-consuming algorithm. The program takes 30.85 seconds. If a multiply is used in place of the exponentiation, the program takes 3.33 seconds:

```
100 FOR I=1 TO 500
110 J=I*I
120 NEXT I
```

Although the difference between multiplication and division is not as extreme, multiplication problems are generally faster than division problems by about 15 percent. In place of A=B/5, you might use A=B\*0.2, for example.

Use Step-Wise Debugging

When debugging, make certain the lowerlevel portions of the program are working first. It's hard to debug mainline code that calls one subroutine which calls another subroutine when the bottom subroutine is bad. Use a combination of bottom-up and top-down debugging. Some programmers exhaustively check out the lower-level code first and work their way up. This is tedious but effective.

The same approach can be used in proceeding sequentially through a program. Stop at a certain point and use the PRINT statement to print out variables and arrays to make certain data is what it should be. Variable and array data is not reset until you edit the program in some way, so it's easy to stop and then perform a statement such as:

```
FOR I=1 TO 50: PRINT N(I),: NEXT
```

which immediately prints the contents of Array N on the screen so you can check it for accuracy.

TRON (TRace ON) is fine in theory, but who wants to wade through 32,000 iterations of a loop with line numbers filling up the screen? Use tracing sparingly; a few stops in the right places can probably find the problem faster than TRON.

### **Avoid Moving Large Data Blocks**

Nothing slows down a program more than moving around hundreds of strings, so try to avoid such large data movements. Learn about such data structures as linked lists, which change only a pointer to the next element in the list to insert and delete items, and pointers, which point to an entry number in an array. For example, in the mailing list program, an alternative approach to alphabetizing data is to keep the entries in a string array with a list of pointers to the array - 2, 34, 205, 4, 6, etc. The pointers are then shuffled around to order the list. It's much more efficient to move integer data than to move large strings to reorder lists.

Remember, there's never a wrong way to write a program as long as it works for you and accomplishes your goals. Improve your techniques as you go along, but get in there and use the power of BASIC in the CoCo. There's an infinite number of applications just waiting to be run.

See you next month with more CoCo topics.

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DeskTop Publishing for the CoCo3 just got better! With the ALL NEW NEWSPAPER PLUS - FINAL EDITION, you can create complete and sophisticated Banners, Headlines along with Text Columns and Graphics. Bring in different pictures, fonts, fill patterns, and text from disk and create a publication with that pro-look to it. Comes complete with 22 fonts, 50 NewsArt pictures and fill patterns. 128k or 512k Disk

STILL ONLY \$48.95

'FINAL EDITION' is just a news print slogan meaning the very latest published issue. In the case of Newspaper Plus-Final Edition, it means the latest upgrade is NOW available. Here are some of the added features being offered:

- \*Text import with Left, Right, Centered & Justification
- \*RamDisk Utility (512k)
- \*Stretch, Shrink & Compress picture utility
- \* A new 'Design Your Own' layout feature
- \* Full Font import ability
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- \* Disk Transfer Utility (512k)

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STARPIC UTILITY: DMP-PIC UTILITY: \$19.95 GEM-PIC UTILITY: \$19.95

A complete Graphics Printing Utility program for the Star NX-1000 or Tandy's DMP or the Gemini Dot Matrix printers. Works in an easy to use Point 'N Click pull down menuenvironment. A MUST HAVE printing utility. CoCo 1,2,&3 Disk

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START OS-9 An Enjoyable, Hands-On Guide To OS-9 Level 2 On The Color Computer 3. Work from a step-by-step easy to follow tutorial book and program disk. Requires 2 drives, 512K and an 80-column monitor.START OS-9...NOW NO MORE EXCUSES.

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MY-DOS	\$14.95
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Ram Disk Lightning	
Printer Lightning	
BackUp lightning	
VIPLibrary	
VIPWriter III	
VIP Calc III	
VIP DataBase III	.\$69.95
OS-9 Solution	
Schematic Drafting Processor	
Tape to Disk/Disk to Tape	
Multi-Pak Crack	
TelePatch	
BlackJack Royale	
CoCo Calender Deluxe	
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NewsArt A thru Z

26 disks filled with useable clip art for Newspaper Plus & Newspaper Plus - Final Edition. \$100.00 for the complete set.

APBBS Ver: 3.00.00 SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE OF \$39.95 QUESTION: Have you ever wondered how someone can sell and support two different BBS programs while claiming both to be the BEST? Good question you ask...we think so too!!! With the exclusive SCS commercial release of Mike Guzzi's APBBS program we end a years quest for a POWERFUL, HIGH QUALITY, and AFFORDABLE BBS program. Besides these three requirements, we also demanded full author assistance to help answer your questions and lend technical support. Mike Guzzi has not only written such a program in APBBS but has also offered his expertise and knowledge as the programmer and a SYSOP. Giving you FULL SUPPORT AFTERTHE SALE! APBBS requires a CoCo3 w/512k memory, at least two double sided floppy drives (a hard drive is strongly recommended), OS-9 Level2, and RS-232 pak. APBBS is not for everyone. It is designed and intended for the SYSOP who demands performance and support.

MASTER CARD - VISA C.O.D. - MONEY ORDERS

ADD \$2.50 SHIPPING (\$4.50 FOREIGN) AND AN ADDITIONAL \$2.50 FOR C.O.D. ORDERS

Allow 1 to 3 weeks delivery

# 60172 Note: As of 11/89 ORDER

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Area Code will be 708 312-653-5610 BBS

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STAR NX-1000L COLOR

Built in back tractor paper feed converter add \$40 \$249 (5 ship)



• Double sided 360K MPI 52

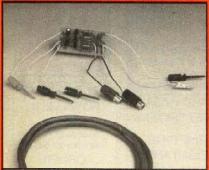
 Disto Controller and cable \$178.45 (5 ship)



DISTO DC-7

Mini Disk Controller for CoCo 1, 2, 3

Includes RS 1.1 Modified to access
 Double-sided Drive \$75 (2 ship)



VIDEO AMPLIFIER VA-1
required in CoCo 1 or 2 to drive
monitor \$29.45 (2 ship)



**MAGNAVOX 7622 AMBER** 

80 Column OR 7652 GREEN

Built in Speaker \$98 (7 ship)

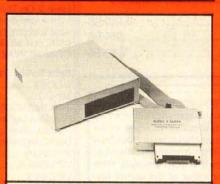


**RS 1.1 DOS** 

ROM Chip for Disk Controller

Works for CoCo 2 or 3

\$25 (2 ship)



# HARD DRIVE

20,000,000 Bytes or the equivalent to 125 R.S. 501's on line are packed into this hard drive, pre installed and ready to run. This complete easy to use package includes a Seagate 20 Meg Hard Drive, a DTC 5150 Controller and interface, \* heavy duty case, power supply and fan and a 1 year warranty. This 20 meg Hard Drive will also work with Tandy and IBM clones. Basic driver, \$29.95, lets you access this hard drive without need for OS-9.

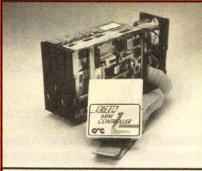
See Rainbow Reviews 8/89

(9 ship)

HD-1 10 Meg\*\* \$349 HD-2 20 Meg \$499 HD-3 30 Meg \$549 HD-4 40 Meg \$598

\*Burke & Burke

\*\*CDC drive

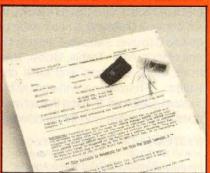


DOUBLE DRIVE 0 +

Two double side 360K Teac 55B

Disto controller & cable

\$310 (8 ship)



PAL UPGRADE PAL - 1 or 2

Makes multi-pack interface work with CoCo 3. Specify 26-3024 or 26-3124. \$14.95 (2 ship)

# 30 Day Money Back Guarantee

Howard Medical's 30-day guarantee is meant to eliminate the uncertainty of dealing with a company through the mail. Once you receive our hardware, try it out; test it for compatability. If you're not happy with it for any reason, return it in 30 days and we'll give your your money back (less shipping.) Shipping charges are for 48 states. APO, Canada and Puerto Rico orders are higher.



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1690 N. Elston Chicago, Illinois 60622

Order Status and Inquiries 312-278-1440

Show Room Hours 8:00 - 5:00 M-F 10:00 - 3:00 Sat.

Order Line 800-443-1444



STAR NX 1000

- Dot Matrix; 144 CPS
- Back Tractor & Friction Feed

Needs SP-C

\$189 (5 ship)



# HOWARD SP-C

- Serial to Parallel Converter
- Connect CoCo to Parallel Printer

\$68.45 (2 ship)



**DISTO DC-3** 

- Original Disto Controller
  2 ROM Slots; Gold Platted Contacts \$98 (2 ship)

DISTO

A. DISTO-3 in 1 Board

B. DISTO MEB

C. DISTO RS-232

\$30.00 \$49.95

\$69.45



# **BROTHER M-11 PRINTER**

- · Built-in Serial & Parallel Interface
- · Dot Matrix: Tractor/Fricton Feed

\$156 (5 ship)

# **BURKE & BURKE** BOX

Hard disk Interface 69.45 99.45 with clock RSB ver 1.3 39.45 Hyper I/O ver 2.6C 29.95 XT-ROM ver 2.3 19.45 File repack 29.45



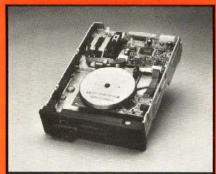
# MICRO WORKS DIGITIZER

- DS-69B Color 1.5 Second/Picture
- DS-69 B&W 2 Second/Picture

\$150 \$100



**MULTI BOARD ADAPTER \$70 EPROM PROGRAMMER** \$49

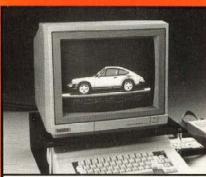


# TEAC 55B

- 360K Double Sided Half Ht. Floppy
- Fits R.S. 501 & 502

CA-2 cable \$29.50

\$98 (2 ship)



MAGNAVOX 8CM515 COLOR

- 80 Column
- Use with Coco, Tandy 1000's, IBM PC
   CC-3 RGB cable 19.95
   \$269 (14 ship)



# **MEMORY**

- 512K Bare Board
- Populated 512K & Software

• 64K 8 Chip for CoCo 2

\$40 \$119 \$30



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